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Part One
Pages 1-8

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PATTISON IS THE LEADER

Nominated for Mayor by Philadelphia Democrats.

ALMOST A UNANIMOUS SELECTION

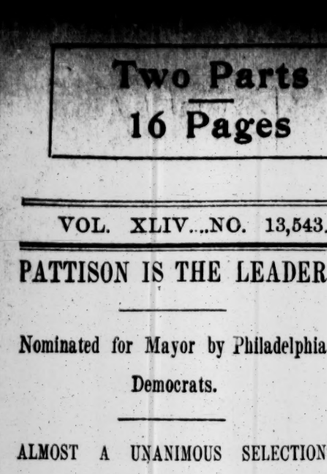
Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., a Republican, Nominated by Acclamation for Receiver of Taxes.

NON-PARTISAN ATTACK ON THE COMBINE

A Ticket Which Is Significant, if Elected, of a Non-Partisan and Businesslike Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, four times victorious as the standard bearer of the Democrats in this city and State, was to-day nominated by the Democratic Convention as the candidate for Mayor.

It was not twenty-four hours after he had ceased to be the Chief Executive of the State before the people of this city made demands upon him to lead the fight against



Robert E. Pattison,
Nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia.

corruption in municipal government. The call came with such an emphasis that no one doubts he will respond, although he has made no utterance that he would accept the nomination. It is doubtful if any utterance of his could have prevented the convention from nominating him to-day.

His was the only name considered by the great majority of the delegates, and there was an enthusiasm whenever his name was mentioned that would not allow serious considerations of any other. Of a total vote in convention of 907, all but 79, or 828, were cast in a solid block for the ex-Governor. The 79 which he did not receive went to Col. Charles H. Banes. They were cast by delegates representing the "Pennsylvania Democracy," and the most entertaining fact in this connection is that Col. Banes is for Pattison, and had so declared himself two days ago.

The convention nominated a candidate for Receiver of Taxes, and its action on this was such as has led to the pronounced belief in this city that the campaign will be conducted on a non-partisan basis, with, as the sole issue, the defeat of the "combine." The convention, after nominating ex-Gov. Pattison for Mayor, chose Col. Sylvester Bonaffon, Jr., as its candidate for Receiver. Col. Bonaffon is a Republican, a man of high standing, who has the indorsement of several of the independent bodies of voters.

With a non-partisan ticket in the field, and with indorsements for both candidates from independent bodies of voters, there has not been such a degree of enthusiasm and hope that is well grounded for the defeat of "Dave" Martin and his gang of political pirates for many years. It is believed that when ex-Gov. Pattison writes his formal letter of acceptance, for no one thinks he will not accept, he will take occasion to declare himself in favor of a non-partisan administration of the municipal corporation. Philadelphians who are aroused in favor of decency in city affairs look to the campaign in New-York for an example.

The Philadelphia Democracy Tested.

The convention to-day was the first which has been held by the Democrats since the new rule governing the party were adopted. These rules provide for "division representation," the system of party organization being the same as that of the Republicans, and in many particulars like that of the Republicans of New-York City. The new rules were adopted only a fortnight ago. The convention was held in Warner's Hall, on Broad Street.

W. F. Beisterling presided, having been elected after a contest for that honor with M. J. Ryan This was the only contest of the day, but it was a lively one, for the fact that the convention was so large and new rules were to govern caused some confusion and made it hard for the Chairman to preserve order.

The contest was claimed to represent the strength of the two factions in the party, but subsequent developments showed that it did not. Mr. Beisterling received 684 votes, and Mr. Ryan 213. When the Pattison vote was taken, a little later, and it appeared that he had more than 800, the real strength in convention of the anti-Pattison, , or "Pennsylvania," Democracy was made apparent.

This element in the party is headed by Judge Gordon. It grew out of dissatisfaction with the distribution of offices made by Gov. Pattison when he last took the chair of the Chief Executive. Judge Gordon, who owed his position on the bench to Gov. Pattison, backed W. S. Stenger, who was once Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the position of Attorney General.

Gov. Pattison did not appoint him, and for this display of independence, Judge Gordon, forgetting apparently that he had any obligations to the Governor, broke from him and became the leader of an anti-Pattison faction in the city's politics. Inasmuch as their chief issue is a personal one,

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AFFAIRS OF THE WHISKY TRUST

Special Committee Which Has Been Considering Them Sends Out a Circular Asking for Proxies.

Richard B. Harsthorne, John I. Waterbury, and F. M. Lockwood, the committee appointed to straighten the affairs of the Whisky Trust, issued yesterday a circular to stockholders asking for proxies. The committee explains the tangle in which the trust has become involved. The circular says:

Since its reorganization from the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Trust to the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company the company has paid $6,110,868 in dividends, and, though it suspended payment of dividends in January, 1893, President Greenhut, in a solicited interview as late as Aug. 9 last, said that the company's finances were never in better condition; that it had a large stock of spirits on hand on which it had not borrowed a dollar; that notwithstanding the panic the company had netted about $750,000 in 1893, and paid out several hundred thousand dollars for improvements and charged the same to expenses, and that in 1894 the company would do much better.

He also said that the company's stock on had represented the product of 3,000,000 bushels of corn, bought on the basis of 34 cents a bushel. This meant a stock of about 13,000,000 gallons of spirits at a cost of 13 cents a gallon. More than half of this was sold at an advance of at least 10 cents per gallon before the increased tax of 20 cents per gallon became operative.

The officials of the company had for years advocated an advance in the tax, but when it occurred the company was so discredited financially that it was unable to take advantage of it. From President Greenhut's statement on Aug. 9, 1894, and facts recited above, a dividend for the last six months might reasonably have been expected; yet, on Dec. 14, 1894, only four months after the President's statement, the Directors issued a circular showing an actual loss of $167,337 from operations between April 1 and Dec. 1, 1894, and a reduction in surplus from $1,264,814 to $1,097,476, also informing the stockholders that an assessment of $10 per share would be required to enable the company to continue in business.

The committee understands that 5 per cent. commission was paid on the $1,000,000 bonds sold at 50 cents on the dollar, also that they were sold when the company had ample means from other sources to meet all legitimate requirements. Nelson Morris's suit against the company for $550,000 for non-fulfillment of a contract made by him with the company while he was a Director is referred to as completing a condition of affairs which is thoroughly unsatisfactory to the stockholders.

Hence the holders of more than one-third of the stock have asked the committee to make a full investigation of the affairs of the company, and effect an entire change in its management and methods.

In view of the litigation in which the company has become involved, relative to the forfeiture of its charter, the committee has retained counsel in relation to the company's affairs, and, as prompt action may be necessary before the annual election, proxies are requested for use at that time or at such earlier meetings as may be deemed advisable to call.

WILL BE A TEST OF STRENGTH

Brookfield and Platt Men Will Be Pitted Against Each Other at the County Committee's Meeting To-night.

The Republican County Committee for 1895 will meet for the first time to-night, in Fifth Avenue Hall, 27 West Forty-second Street, and the much-written-about contest for the Chairmanship between William Brookfield, the present Chairman, and his friends and the Platt element in the committee, which seeks to control the local machine for Thomas C. Platt, may or may not be settled. If the contests in the Second and Third Districts can be amicably adjusted, the election will take place, but if it becomes necessary to refer them to a Committee on Contested Seats, no election can take place until the next meeting.

The Platt men were figuring out yesterday that a postponement of the election until the February meeting might operate against them, on the ground that if the Power of Removal bill passes in the meanwhile, Gen. Anson G. McCook or some equally conspicuous friend of Mr. Brookfield will have been appointed Commissioner of Public Works, and that other friends of Mr. Brookfield will be occupying important places in the Municipal Government.

There is a story to the effect that Mr. Platt is very angry at the prospect that Gen. McCook may be made Commissioner of Public Works, and there are those who are on the lookout for legislation relative to this department that might please Mr. Platt, but not the reform municipal administration.

As to the contest for the Chairmanship both sides expressed confidence in the result last night, but figures were not given out. Several of Mr. Brookfield's friends held a conference, and determined on a plan of action for to-night's meeting. They are ready for the election at once, and will not seek delay. Even with a postponement there is no doubt that the relative strength of the two factions will be displayed upon the election of a temporary Chairman. Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Lauterbach, the candidates for Chairman, will probably also be the candidates for temporary Chairman.

Mr. Platt returned from Albany yesterday, and wanted it understood that the story that he was hazed by some of the Seventh Regiment boys after Gen. McAlpin's reception was all stuff.

Claus Spreckels on Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Claus Spreckels is opposed to the permanent maintenance of an American war ship in Honolulu Harbor. In an interview to-day he called the Hawaiian Government a sham republic, and declared that those concerned were working the matter as a speculation, hoping to sell their real estate at higher prices. Mr. Spreckels emphatically stated that there was no danger of the islands being taken by a foreign nation, nor was there any danger of the Hawaiians changing their commercial relations with this country.

Sale of Newport Real Estate.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—Ferdinand A. Abell of Brooklyn at Master's sale to-day purchased the so-called Nautilus Club property on Bath Road for $30,000. Abell owned the estate with the late William R. McKee of New-York, and after a friendly lawsuit the property was sold to-day by order of court. It is near Bellevue Avenue, and for a long time has been a favorite resort of society young men.

Corruption in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Leaders of the reform movement in this city stated to-day that they had already received enough evidence to convict fifteen city officials of dishonorable acts in office. They declare that if the Legislature is dilatory in appointing a committee to investigate local corruption, they will take the matter in hand themselves and commence prosecutions at once.

Killed by the Yaqui Indians.

MEXICO, Jan. 16.—Frank Debs, a young American, who was making a horseback trip from the City of Mexico to San Francisco, has been killed by the Yaqui Indians in the mountains southeast of here. Debs was warned not to attempt to cross the Yaqui country, but he was allured into the dangerous section by the report that mines of fabulous richness were to be found there.

HILL AND QUAY BEATEN

The Urgent Deficiency Bill Passed by the Senate.

INTERESTING TALK BY MR. VEST

He Tells Something About the History of the Tariff Bill—Some Points About the Next Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed this afternoon by the Senate. Mr. Hill continued his parliamentary fight on his motion to amend, which had been declared out of order, but on his appeal taken from the decision of the Chair the Senate sustained the Chair. Mr. Quay, who may have lost some resolution by his defeat in Philadelphia, kept his long speech in his desk, allowing Mr. Cockrell to bring the bill to a final vote in reasonable time. It is understood that his Republican associates advised Mr. Quay that they would not be willing to approve his filibustering plan, regarding an example of that sort inadvisable.

The bill, as passed, provides for an appropriation making possible the collection of the income tax. The amendment which Mr. Hill and Mr. Quay persistently advocated—that giving the right to begin a suit to test the constitutionality of the income tax—was not even voted on. Mr. Hill succeeded in securing the adoption of an amendment which, if agreed to by the House, will assure exemption to income-tax payers from cross-examination by Tax Collectors. Mr. Hill took the ground that it was unjust that the Collectors should be permitted to resort to inquisitorial proceedings in the cases of persons whom the Collector of Internal Revenue might have reason to suspect of a desire to practice deception. Should this amendment become a part of the law, the printed forms relating to the income tax will have to be changed.

The debate to-day leading up to the passage of the Urgent Deficiency bill was marked by many sharp passages, and the Senate learned more secrets about the performances of the Democratic majority in the last year. Mr. Vest and Mr. Hill attacked the antiquated rules of the Senate, and Mr. Vest pointedly referred to the compact entered into last Summer by which Senator Blackburn gave assurances to members of the House that the Free Sugar bill should be passed, only to discover that Mr. Gorman and other Senators had deliberately broken the compact.

Mr. Vest was in an ugly frame of mind, and his declarations provoked a protest from Mr. Harris. Speaking as one of the Senators concerned in the plan to which Mr. Vest referred, he gave what he said was an exact version of the affair. Mr. Vest's references to the rules brought Mr. Teller to the floor with an argument in favor of the retention of the present system, after which he drifted to the currency question, and for nearly an hour he explained his views of the existing financial situation. Mr. Vest had expressed the hope that in case the Congress failed to pass a currency bill, the President would call an extra session. Mr. Teller set forth some of the difficulties menacing the next Congress should it be called upon to deal with this question.

Vest Recites History.

The interest in Mr. Vest's remarks began when he started to defend the Finance Committee, and himself, as a member of it, from responsibility for the imperfections of the income-tax provision. He declared that that provision, as it came from the House, was infinitely more drastic than that contained in the present law.

Mr. Hill—Does the Senator mean to say that the conference committee was engaged in any particular effort to agree on the income tax?

Mr. Vest—I do.

Mr. Hill—I never so understood it.

Mr. Vest—I make the assertion now that the differences between the House and the Senate in relation to the income tax were taken up and referred to Mr. McMillin of Tennessee and myself, and we worked night and day for more than a week, and finally came to a conclusion. Just as we had succeeded in doing so, and while we were considering an entirely different portion of the Tariff bill, action was had by the Senate which resulted in a tie vote on the question of discharging the conference committee, and the House of Representatives then accepted all the amendments of the Senate to the Tariff bill. And the condition in which we find ourselves to-day is simply one of the incidents that have come naturally and mentally from the want of rules in this body.

Like Muscovy Drakes.

Mr. Vest drifted into a discussion of the rules in reply to Mr. Gorman's defense of them on Monday. He argued that on any political or financial measure it was impossible to force action, while on other matters any Senator might have almost any bill passed under "Senatorial courtesy." Speaking facetiously, he said:

When any Senator desires to pass a bill that does not excite sectional or partisan opposition, Senators sit here like a lot of muscovy drakes and bow, in quack metre, to each other; and then go, with solemn and stupid dignity, to the routine business of the day. [Laughter.] But when you come to questions like the Tariff bill or financial legislation, or the Force bill, where the passions and prejudices of Senators are necessarily aroused, it is almost impossible to secure any result in this body so long as five Senators are opposed to its enactment. And experience shows that in such cases the corpse of that legislation is brought here on a litter by the time that Congress has passed upon it.

Mr. Allison referred to dates to prove that there had been no undue delay on the Tariff bill in the Senate, and said that the rules of the Senate had no more to do with that delay than the equinoxes had.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) remarked that the Tariff bill had been very much benefited by the five or six weeks' discussion of the measure in the Senate. The country, he repeated, was benefited by it, and so was the gentleman's own party.

"Oh, Mr. President," said Mr. Vest, with a shrug of his shoulders, "as to my own party being benefited, I do not know."

Hawley Is Satirical.

"I beg pardon," Mr. Hawley added satirically, "I forgot the election." [Laughter.]

"I do not complain of that election," said Mr. Vest, with an air of submission. "I have been in public life long enough to know what these defeats and reverses mean. I remember the elections of 1890 and 1892, when the people of the United States condemned the Republican Party as emphatically as they have now condemned us. The popular pendulum swings backward and forward. Men come and men go. In republics these changes are inevitable. I assert now that the most vicious and dangerous and utterly indefensible feature of the absence of the rules to close debate is the fact that it gives the minority the power of threatening those in charge of a bill, and of forcing undue and untimely action."

On another point in his speech, Mr. Vest said:

I have no right to say what the President would do for I do not enjoy the Executive confidence. But I sincerely hope that if Congress adjourns without financial legislation, the President will call us immediately on the final fall of the gavel in executive session, and we will then see whether the Republican Party, by its enactments, will bring prosperity to the people of the United States.

The Next Senate.

"We will not have a Republican Senate," Mr. Hawley suggested.

"You will not have a Democratic Senate," Mr. Vest retorted. "If the Republicans exercise the power in their hands they will organize this Senate."

"If I understood the Senator from Missouri on several occasions," Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) put in, "he thinks that we have no Democratic Senate now."

"I will discuss that," said Mr. Vest, "in a Democratic caucus. We have had a most disastrous defeat; but we are not yet so humiliated as to consult the Senator from Rhode Island as to the policy of the Democratic Party."

Teller's Ultimatum.

The discussion was continued by Senators Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) In the course of the discussion, Mr. Teller said that if the House would send to the Senate a bill to increase the revenue—whether by adding to the income-tax rate, or by an increase of the tax on beer, or any thing else—he would support it. But the Senate was absolutely powerless to originate such a proposition.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) asked for a vote on the question of order, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Senate?" The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 40 yeas to 6 nays. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Davis, Duois, Hill, Mitchell, (Oregon,) Pettigrew, and Quay.

The vote on the amendment of Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) renewed his amendment for testing the constitutionality and validity of the income tax; and it was defeated—yeas 19, nays 32, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Chandler, Davis, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, (Oregon,) Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith, and Wilson—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Dubois George, Gordon, Gorman, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones, (Ark.,) Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Morgan, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Stewart, Teller Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh, White, and Wolcott—32.

Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment providing that none of the appropriation should be used for the purpose of compelling a taxpayer to make any return or to answer any question except as to the sources and amount of his gains, profit, and income. Mr. Cockrell said he would offer no opposition to the amendment, and it was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate (from Committee of the Whole) and all of the amendments were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) and agreed to requesting the President to transmit copies of all correspondence with or communications from the representatives from the Government of Germany or any other country in respect to the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Tariff act of 1894, or to the reciprocity arrangements under the tariff of 1890.

The Senate then, at 5:45, adjourned till to-morrow.

THE COURT DEFIED BY THE JURY

Twelve Good Men and True of Chicago Who Refused to Find a Verdict as Instructed by the Judge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A jury in the United States courts created a sensation to-day by defying Judge Seaman and refusing to bring in a verdict in accordance with the Court's instructions. The case at issue was the $25,000 damage suit of Marie Cahill, a girl, who was run over and crippled in 1892 by an engine of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, on the leased tracks of the Stock Yards Company. In charging the jury, Judge Seaman told them the evidence showed that no responsibility attached to the defendant; that it was the lessee of the tracks of the Stock Yards Company, upon which company devolved the responsibility of providing a proper crossing at the point where the accident occurred. He instructed them to return a verdict for the defendant. One after another the jurors arose and said:

"Your Honor, I cannot render such a verdict."

Judge Seaman's face became flushed. He gazed at the rebellious jurors for a moment and then told them to go into the jury room and agree upon a verdict. As the jury were filing out of the room, ex-Judge Prendergast, for the plaintiff, said:

"This is the most remarkable proceeding I have ever witnessed. I desire to take exception to the charge of the Court to the jury. The Court has no right to command the jury to render a verdict for the defendant. The jury is the sole authority in this matter."

At 2 o'clock the jury returned, and the Judge addressed the jurors in relation to his instructions, explaining that the case had become a matter between the court and the jury, and his instructions had been to find for the defendant as a matter of law. The Judge's talk was vigorously objected to by Mr. Prendergast, the court allowing the exceptions. Finally, Judge Seaman announced that each juror would be called, one at a time, to give his verdict.

All the jurors except one announced their previous finding for the plaintiff, but consented to find for defendant under protest. Mr. Clayton, the juror who refused to find for the defendant, was committed to the custody of the Marshal in contempt of court.

After a recess the jury again returned, but Juror Clayton reiterated his former statements, and said that with all due respect for the court he could not return a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Prendergast then endeavored to induce the court to nonsuit the case or dismiss the jury, such action to be considered as equivalent to a verdict returned in response to the court's order, with the stipulation that the action was taken under the plaintiff's protest. This the court decided to do.

The counsel for the defense objected to the day's proceedings going on the records, but the objection was overruled and further hearing postponed until Thursday. Mr. Prendergast gave notice of appeal.

Oregon's New Governor Inaugurated.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 16.—Gov. Pennoyer delivered his farewell message to the joint assembly this morning. It was followed by the inauguration of Governor-elect Lord, who delivered a long address. At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony, both houses adjourned until to-morrow out of respect to the memory of ex-Gov. Chadwick.

The Tennessee Governorship.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Little progress was made in the Gubernatorial contest to-day by the Legislature. A sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee was appointed to draft a bill and report to-morrow, providing ways and means for the investigation of alleged frauds in the recent election.

FRANCE'S POLITICAL CRISIS

Socialists Affect to Think that They Have Gained a Victory.

CASIMIR-PERIER AND HIS CRITICS

Waldeck-Rousseau Has Been Persuaded to Oppose Henri Brisson in the Canvass at Versailles To-day.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The city has been intensely excited throughout the day over the resignation of the President of the French Republic, M. Casimir-Perier, after a term of service covering a little more than six months, and over the preparations for the election of his successor. A meeting of the Ministers was held at 1 o'clock this morning for the purpose of discussing the changed situation. There was a full attendance.

Although the regulations forbid street vendors from starting out with their wares before 8 o'clock in the morning—an ordinance which includes prohibition of the sale of newspapers by criers—the newsboys were allowed to begin their sales before daybreak. Their announcement of the President's action came like a thunderbolt to thousands of persons. Various reasons were given by the newspapers for the sudden event, but none satisfied any great number of the people.

The action of M. Casimir-Perier in abandoning the office in the face of the enemy was vigorously denounced by those who regard his withdrawal at this time as an act of cowardice.

The Journal des Débats, which is mild in its criticism in comparison with many other newspapers, said:

"History will explain the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, but it remains to be seen whether the act will be justified."

The Figaro said: "If the President persists in his deplorable resolution to retire from office at this time all Europe will judge him as severely as France does."

The Gaulois strongly condemns the step the President has taken, and characterizes his resignation as desertion under fire.

The Matin was very severe in its criticism of the President's course, and declared that instead of running away at the first hostile demonstration of his enemies he should have dissolved the Chamber without hesitation or delay, and submitted his position to the judgment of the people of the republic.

Some newspapers declared that M. Casimir-Perier had become physically unable to resist the impulse to resign. He had, it was alleged, been subjected to most extreme nervous tension ever since he first became prominent as a candidate for President. It was asserted that after his election he threw himself upon a couch, where he remained completely prostrated for several hours. Since then he has repeatedly given way to the intense nervous strain put upon him. When M. Burdeau, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, died, M. Casimir-Perier was deeeply affected, and it is said that he has not since recovered from the shock of his friend's death.

All the groups in the Chamber of Deputies held meetings this morning to discuss the situation. No decision was reached in regard to the selection of candidates for the succession to the Presidency. The name of MM. Félix Faure, Loubet, Waldeck-Rosseau, and Brisson were discussed, but definite decisions were reserved. The supporters of the Government are willing to re-elect M. Casimir-Perier, but failing in this, because of his refusal to accept, or for any other reason, it is regarded as likely that they will support M. Dupuy.

The Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies issued a manifesto this morning denouncing M. Casimir-Perier, and declaring that his re-election is impossible. Indeed, they do not regard him as likely to present himself for re-election. The manifesto says:

"M. Casimir-Perier has gone never to return. He is vanquished by Socialism. He departs in order to avoid fighting the battle of the Reactionists. His weakness of character has been the chief cause of his overthrow, which is a victory for the Socialist Party. He is killed by the corruption of the régime of which he was the head, and defeated by the intrigues of the President of his own Council of Ministers. It is in dishonor such as his flight that the capitalistic society will perish. The downfall of Casimir-Perier is the downfall of capitalism and reaction."

Rentes were dealt in this morning at a rate of only 75 centimes lower than the price at which they were quoted yesterday. This indicated that the gravity of the situation had had comparatively little effect on the Bourse, and despite the interest taken by the people in the retirement of the President and the uncertainty about his successor good order prevailed everywhere.

Early in the day Premier Dupuy and the other members of the Council of Ministers went to the Palace of the Elysée, where they had a conference with M. Casimir-Perier. Before leaving the palace M. Dupuy and his associates gave the President assurances of their personal sympathy and expressions of the universal regret which is felt at his resignation.

Later, the Ministers held a conference for the purpose of discussing the situation created by the resignation of the President, whose entourage strongly condemn the step he has taken. Crowds of persons awaited the result of the Ministerial Council, which was held in the office of the Minister of the Interior. After the meeting a call was issued by M. Challemel-Lacour, the President of the Senate, summoning the National Assembly, comprising the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, to meet in the Palace of Versailles, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 17, for the purpose of electing a successor to President Casimir-Perier.

This was done at the meeting of the two houses of Parliament, which took place at 3 o'clock, as the resignation of the President could not be regarded as official until it had been communicated to the Chambers.

Shortly before the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies, the Cabinet again went to the palace, where they were closeted with M. Casimir-Perier for half an hour.

The Chamber of Deputies was called to order by the President, M. Brisson, promptly at 3 o'clock. M. Brisson announced the receipt of a message from President Casimir-Perier, which he read, as follows:

"Messieurs les Sénateurs et Deputés: I have never concealed from myself the difficulties of the task which the National Assembly imposed upon me. I had foreseen them, but, although one does not refuse the post in a moment of danger, one only retains the position with dignity under the conviction that he is serving the country.

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DR. MARY NOXON'S SUDDEN DEATH

Stricken, Probably with Apoplexy, While Entering the House of a Patient —Her Career.

Dr. Mary Woolsey Noxon, one of the most prominent women physicians in this city, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, presumbaly from apoplexy. Although she was over fifty years old, and had been practicing continuously in this city for over twenty years, she appeared to be in the prime of life, both mentally and physically vigorous, and had not complained of illness. During the morning hours yesterday she was in her office, at 28 West Forty-fifth Street, attending to her numerous patients. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while entering the house of a patient, she was suddenly stricken with what appeared to be apoplexy, and she died almost immediately.

Dr. Noxon was a native of Beekman, near Poughkeepsie, this State. Both his parents died while she was young. Her mother's death was due to apoplexy. Dr. Noxon came to this city, and began the study of medicine at an allopathic college, but soon took up the study of homeopathy, and was graduated in 1873 from the New-York Homeopathic College and Hospital for Women. Since that time she had been in active practice in this city, making a specialty of gynecology and diseases of women. Among her patients were many of the wealthy and prominent women of this city.

She was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the State and County Homeopathic Medical Societies. She was also consulting physician at the Hahnemann Hospital in this city.

Dr. Noxon was not married, and her only near relative is her sister, Mrs. T. C. Campbell, who lives out of town, and who has been informed by telegraph of the death. Until Mrs. Campbell arrives the arrangements for the funeral will not be made.

INGALLS GETS BUT ONE VOTE IN CAUCUS

The Kansas Senatorial Fight Is Between Hood and Burton.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 16.—After a three hours' session and eight ballots in the Republican Senatorial caucus to-night, without a nomination an adjournment was taken until to-morrow night, after a hot fight, in which the field was pitted against J. R. Burton. On the first ballot the vote stood: Burton, 37; Hood, 19; Ady, 13; Thatcher, 17; Leland, 15; Ingalls, 1; Horton, 1, and Baker, 1.

Burton gained steadily until the eighth ballot, having 47 votes, 7 short of a nomination. The field was able, after a hot fight, to secure an adjournment by five majority. Major Calvin Hood increased his vote from 19 to 30, and is regarded as the candidate upon whom the anti-Burton men will combine.

The adjournment is thought to be fatal to Burton, and his defeat by Major Calvin Hood is predicted by the anti-Burton forces to-night. Each member and Senator has received letters and petitions from constituents urging him to vote for Ingalls, but these were all disregarded except in one instance.

WANTS TO ANNUL HER MARRIAGE

Mrs. Coutant Said to be About to Begin a Suit in Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Mrs. William A. Coutant, Jr., it is said, contemplates beginning a suit against her husband for an annulment of the marriage contract. It is reported that she has placed her case in the hands of an attorney of this city.

Mrs. Coutant came to Newburg a few days ago, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Leonel W. Sturges of New-York, but did not see her husband. Coutant's relatives decline to talk. The alleged cause given for the proposed annulment is said to be Coutant's misrepresenting himself to be immensely wealthy, whereas he is worth but a few hundred dollars.

Coutant became insane within twenty-four hours after his marriage to Miss Minnie E. Vaughn at Poughkeepsie a few weeks ago. He recovered within ten days.

An Explosion of Gas.

MALDEN, Mass., Jan. 16.—An explosion in the purifying room of the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company on Charles Street blew the brick building to fragments and badly injured two workmen. The explosion was caused by gas coming from the purifying room, through some unknown outlet, into an outer room, where it came in contact with a lighted lamp. The loss will reach $10,000.

Two of Carnegie's Boilers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 16.—Two boilers in the thirty-inch mill at the Carnegie Steel Works, Homestead, exploded early this morning. Henry Brenneman was instantly killed. John Beraak and John Gerks were fatally injured, and William Banks seriously hurt. The explosion is said to have been caused by muddy water getting into the boilers. The loss will amount to about $8,000.

To Serve in Judge Haight's Place.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Morton has designated Supreme Court Justice Hamilton Ward of the Eighth Judicial District as Associate Justice of the General Term for the fifth department, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Albert Haight, and for the remainder of the term as such Associate Justice for which Judge Haight was last designated.

Ex-Gov. Hogg May Be an Editor.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 16.—Newspapers here are agitated over the report that ex-Gov. Hogg, backed by St. Louis and Texas capitalists, is coming to Dallas to start a morning newspaper. Ex-Gov. Hogg refuses to say if the report is authentic, and nothing definite can be learned from persons in position to know the truth of the story.

Corbett as a Lecturer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Champion James Corbett appeared in a new rôle here to-night at the invitation of the Faculty of the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University. He delivered a lecture before the medical class on physical development. He was listened to attentively by the students.

Mr. Stokes Died in Church.

Benjamin Stokes, sixty-four years old, of 161 East Eighty-third Street, was taken suddenly ill in St. Lawrence's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last evening. Police Surgeon McDevin was called, but Mr. Stokes was dead when he arrrived.

Miss Stevenson Dying.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 16.—It is thought Miss Stevenson cannot live twenty-four hours longer.

Daniel G. Rollins Ill with Grip.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins is ill in bed with the grip, at his home, 80 Madison Avenue.

STRIKE MUST BE ENDED

Mayor Schieren Says Time for Action Has Come.

DAY OF ACTIVE NEGOTIATIONS

The Strike on the De Kalb Avenue Line Declared Off Early This Morning.

GUARDS ON DUTY IN THE ARMORIES

Cars Were Run on Three Lines Without Interference from the Strikers—An Expensive Fight.

A crisis is at hand in the Brooklyn trolley strike.

Mayor Schieren issued a manifesto last night saying if the strike was not settled in three days by the roads and the men, the City Administration would step in and take effective measures.

Efforts at settlement were begun yesterday and continued until early this morning.

Col. Partridge, President of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Company, which operates the Dekalb and Franklin Avenue lines, after a conference with Mayor Schieren and the State Board of Arbitration, at the Hamilton Club, announced that the strike on his line had been declared off at 1:48 o'clock this morning.

President Partridge said it was virtually a back-down by the strikers, as they would gain nothing.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company offered some concessions to the men, but refused to arbitrate.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad refused to concede or arbitrate and declared he would fight to the end.

There were no violent demonstrations by the strikers yesterday.

MUST END IN THREE DAYS.

If Not, Says Mayor Schieren, the Administration Will Step In.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn issued an important manifesto late last night.

"The time has come for action," said the Mayor. "I have given the railroad companies and their men three days to end the strike.

"If the strike is not ended in that time, the administration will step in and take charge of the situation, and will see to it that the people of Brooklyn are provided with proper facilities for transportation over the surface railroads."

"In what way will the administration act?" was asked.

"I am not yet ready to state," was the reply.

"Has a compromise between the officials and the men been effected in the case of any of the roads?" was asked.

"I have come from Col. Partridge," said Mayor Schieren, "and from what he says I have reason to hope the Brooklyn City and Newtown (De Kalb and Franklin Avenues) system will be in operation at 5 o'clock to-morrow with the aid of its old employes."

The Mayor intimated that a way had been found, as he believed, by which the city authorities could take prompt and effective action to put an end to the strike. He would not indicate what steps he contemplated pursuing.

Mayor Schieren expressed strong disappointment at the result of the night's negotiations between the railroad companies, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and the strikers.

Mayor Schieren's manifesto was issued after a three hours' conference with Corporation Counsel A. J. McDonald, at the Hamilton Club. The Corporation Counsel had been looking up the law during the afternoon, by the Mayor's direction, and he came to the conference "primed," as the saying goes, to tell the Mayor what he could do if necessary to end the strike.

Col. Partridge was at the Hamilton Club the entire evening, holding consultations on his own account, with his counsel, several of his Directors, a delegation of his employes, and Commissioner Feeney of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

A LITTLE AT A TIME.

Police Commissioner Welles's Advice to a Company.

While the members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration were waiting last night at the St. George Hotel for the representatives of the striking employes of the Bushwick line, a member of the board said to a reporter for The New-York Times, in answer to questions, that from the conversation he had held with Col. J. N. Partridge, President of the Brooklyn City and Newtown system, (De Kalb and Franklin Avenues,) he believed they would run their cars in full complement if the police could guarantee to the company sufficient protection.

Police Commissioner Welles, the member of the board said, had advised the officials of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Company not to try to operate all their lines at once.

The Police Commissioner intimated the police force was not felt to be competent to guarantee adequate protection if the company attempted to put all its system in operation at once. He counseled the company to proceed a little at a time, it is said.

This is an important statement, upon which Mayor Schieren is likely to take prompt action.

WORKING FOR AN AGREEMENT.

Arbitration Commissioners Were Hard at It Until Late.

The Arbitration Commissioners were at work early yesterday morning, and the first persons they sought were the members of the Executive Committee of the strikers.

This meeting was held in the Hotel St. George, and, using the information they had obtained at the hearing of Tuesday, the Commissioners labored with the strikers to take a step toward a compromise.

They were successful after a while. The men offered to withdraw their demand for an additional 25 cents a day, and to make other slight concessions, the entire effect of their change of front being to bring about

an agreement similar to the one which saved the Jay and Smith Street line from a tie-up.

They clung firmly to their demand for a fair day's pay, two-thirds or three-quarters for the "trippers," the men who take their chances of getting cars, and receive pay according to the number of trips they make. This demand has been all along one of the most obnoxious to the railroad Presidents, who contend that they cannot pay men for work they do not perform.

As soon as this concession had been made the Commissioners thought they saw indications of a sunburst. They got the first ray of the promised sun when they summoned Col. John N. Partridge, President of the De Kalb Avenue line, who listened attentively to the proposition of the men and seemed favorably impressed with it. Col. Partridge told the Commissioners he would consult at once with the Directors of his company, and would report to the commission in the evening.

The next man to be seen was President Daniel Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. The Commissioners reached his office in Montague Street at 3 P. M. They staid there until 6 o'clock, and went back disappointed to the St. George Hotel.

President Lewis objected from the very first to the proposition of the strikers, but not on the ground that their concessions were not sufficient.

He told the Commissioners that he objected because he had already hired 300 men to take the places of the strikers, and did not think it would be right to discharge the new men in order to receive back men, many of whom had been guilty of acts of violence and destruction of the company's property.

He had given to all his new men, he said, contracts or agreements, agreeing to employ them for stated periods, providing their work was satisfactory. Some were hired for three months, some for six, some for nine, and some for twelve.

Mr. Lewis made other objections, but the Commissioners, as one of them said to a reporter for The New-York Times, considered the one about the hiring of new men the most serious.

"That is always a serious matter in the arbitration of strikes, and we have never yet been able to overcome it. It is a hard argument and I'm afraid it will put off the coming to an agreement with Mr. Lewis. It is different in the case of Col. Partridge, and for that reason a speedy agreement with him is almost certain.

"He has made no attempt whatever to operate the De Kalb Avenue line, and has shown from the first a desire for an amicable settlement. He has hired no men, and consequently the breach in this case between capital and labor has not progressed far enough to be dangerous.

"I don't think we can settle this strike for a day or two, but, in case we do not, we will keep up public hearings until we do.

"If we had been called in before, I believe the strike would have amounted to nothing."

The Commissioners took dinner in a hurry last night and went directly to the office of Col. Benjamin Norton, President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, at Third and Atlantic Avenues. The conference lasted over an hour.

Col. Norton will not yield. He will not listen to any suggestion of arbitration on the lines suggested by the strikers. He has prepared in his stables places for new men, and he has hired men enough to run half a dozen cars. He intends to hire, and has advertised for more.

To a reporter for The New-York Times he said, after the conference:

"There was a conference at my office this evening with the Arbitration Committee. We have not changed our position one iota as a result of it, and will not.

"Our former employes are considered absolutely descharged by us from 12 o'clock to-day, and when the Atlantic Avenue lines are again in operation it will be with new men, and we can get all we want."

When the Commissioners returned to the St. George, it was with a double intent. They hoped to settle the strike on the Bushwick line at once, and they hoped to drive a wedge that would settle the strike as a whole. They had received a proposition from President Lewis, a modification of the one offered by the strikers.

The Executive Committee of the strikers was waiting for them, but the conference was not begun on their arrival. A messenger was sent in a hurry to Mugge's Hall, the strikers' headquarters, for the striking employes of Col. Partridge's line. These men reached the hotel at 10:15, and a secret conference was at once begun. It did not end until long after midnight.

ONLY A BOTTLE THROWN.

That Was the Extent of Interference with the Atlantic Avenue Road.

Eleven cars were successfully operated on the Fifth Avenue and Brooklyn Bridge line of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad yesterday.

There was not a particle of disorder, the only incidents being accidents resulting from the ignorance of the new motormen. The strikers abstained altogether from demonstrations, and, but for the presence of an unusually large force of policemen and the scarcity of cars, there was little to indicate that a strike was in progress.

The police reserves and the mounted squad, under command of Inspector McLaughlin, proceeded to the stables, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, soon after 6 A. M. A mail car was sent out at 6:20, and a crowd of strikers saw it go, but no violence was attempted.

A gang of about twenty-five men from Philadelphia and Hoboken engaged to take the places of strikers arrived at the Twenty-fifth Street station of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad shortly after 6 o'clock. A committee of strikers waited at the foot of the stairs and exp'ained the situation to them. Fifteen said they were willing to return to Philadelphia, and they were escorted to Centennial Hall, opposite the station, where the strike leaders handed them money to defray their expenses to Philadelphia. The others were escorted by policemen to the station, where they were assigned to cars.

The first passenger car did not leave the station until 8:05. When it had proceeded about three blocks some one threw a bottle from a window. It just missed a policeman.

The first accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock. Car No. 26, in charge of Motorman Lewis Martin of 128 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, and Conductor Harry Willington of 459 Wyona Avenue, Brooklyn, ran into a wagon at Eighth Street, belonging to Hudtwalker Brothers, provision dealers, 691 Fifth Avenue, and driven by Patrick Heaney of 676 Sixth Avenue. The wagon was thrown to one side, Heaney was hurled into the street, and Policeman Patrick Bowes, who was with the motorman, was thrown off and his right arm was sprained. The car was somewhat damaged. It was taken back to the stables, and Martin was sent out again in charge of Car No. 90.

An empty patrol wagon from the Fourth Precinct was struck by a trolley car at Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue about 11 o'clock. The steps of the wagon and the front of the car were broken.

Car No. 69, in charge of Henry Muchmore of 79 Ridge Street, this city, was running at twelve miles an hour, when at Thirteenth Street it struck a wagon, driven by Thomas Cleverley of 538 Fifth Avenue, so violently that it was thrown off the track and Cleverley was sent flying into the gutter.

It was decided to have all the men who wanted to remain with the company stay all night at the stables. Only four men declined the company's hospitality. They were sent to the Twenty-fifth Street station of the Elevated Railroad under police escort.

A hundred cots were brought to the depot and placed in an upper room, where the men who remained were quartered. Bread and coffee were also provided.

ALL CARS IN THE STABLES USED

Strikers Didn't Interfere with the Flatbush Line Yesterday.

Every car in the Flatbush Avenue stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was used yesterday, and the first car was sent to Flatlands since the strike began.

The strikers, who had been riotous Tuesday, kept under shelter—most of them—and offered not the least resistance to the operation of the line. Work was begun about 6 A. M., with the same force of men that had operated about fifteen cars Tuesday. The Flatlands car was sent out from the Post Office about 6:30, and it carried mail and passengers.

Soon after light traffic had been started, men began to arrive at the station to take charge of the cars. They had been sent from the main office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, at Montague and Clinton Streets. They came in squads of three and four about every hour, and every car on which they traveled was guarded by two policemen, who stood on the platforms. Each man carried the papers which guaranteed to him a job, and each, as soon as he arrived, was assigned to a car.

The number of trips increased steadily, until, at 2 P. M., twenty-five cars were running. This number was increased to thirty at 3 o'clock, and soon after 4 every car in the stables had been manned and used. The full complement of the line is forty-two cars.

The police precautions along Flatbush Avenue had been relaxed. Where there were dozens of patrolmen and mounted men Tuesday, there were three and four to a half mile yesterday. A large force was massed, however, around the stables.

Inspector McKelvey was still actively in charge of the moving of cars, and to him, at the Twenty-third Precinct Station, information was sent whenever the company was in a position to increase the number of cars in operation.

Sergt. Lees was in command at the stables, and made the assignment of men to the cars as well as taking care, with Sergt. Buchanan, of the reserves and the men on near-by patrol duty.

Special attention was paid by the police to Bollinger's Hall, Vernon and Flatbush Avenues. Most of the strikers of the Flatbush and Nostrand Avenue lines chose that place as their shelter, and spent most of their time on the veranda in front of the saloon watching the new men take cars out of the stables.

The strikers held a meeting in the hall at 1 o'clock, as has been their custom since they went on strike, but they took no action, especially avoiding, as one of them said to a reporter for The New-York Times, any talk or plan for a disturbance along the Flatbush Avenue line.

The New-York Times of yesterday told exclusively how the attack on the Flatbush Avenue cars was planned, and how Patrick Colligan, a motorman, confessed that he had been selected to steal the brake that operated the motor of Car 1,103.

When the meeting was over, the strikers sent out pickets, who patrolled during the rest of the afternoon the block in which the stables are situated. Occasionally the pickets would stop. If they tarried for but a moment the police were after them and hustled them unceremoniously along.

One of the cars of this line burned out a fuse about the middle of the forenoon and had to be pushed back to the stables by the car that followed it. From this came a story that there had been another riot.

The people of Flatlands have great difficulty in getting in to the place at which they can get a car for town. A stage runs in sometimes, but many of the Flatlanders are obliged to resort to public or private carriages.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company will try to run cars regularly to Flatlands either to-day or to-morrow.

No attempt to run cars has been made on the Nostrand Avenue line.

Master Workman John J. Harrigan of the Flatbush Local Assembly of the Knights of Labor was a prisoner in the Grant Street Police Court yesterday morning. He had been arrested on Tuesday on complaint of a driver of a repair wagon, who said that Harrigan had thrown a stone at his wagon Monday. Harrigan secured $500 bail.

PEACE ON THE COURT STREET LINE

Cars Were Run in the Afternoon Without Policemen.

The Court Street line of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was operated yesterday with the greatest of confidence.

The first evidence of a feeling of security on the part of the managers was given in the morning, when the drain on the weary police force of Brooklyn was lessened. Cars were started at first with a policeman on each platform, just as on the day before. By 10 o'clock there were no evidences of anything but peace along the street, and the guard was reduced to one policeman to a car. This plan was in operation until noon, the policeman being on the front platform of some cars and on the rear of others.

The cars began to run about 1 o'clock without any guard whatever, and from that hour until the cars were taken off, about 7 P. M., there was not a sign of trouble except from the lack of knowledge on the part of the new men.

Most of these men came from other lines in Brooklyn, the principal contributing line being the Second Avenue. The cars were run without accident, and were kept going at their regular headway of six minutes.

There was no excitement whatever along the line. The strikers were not anxious for a drenching, and even the now familiar cry of "Scab!" was not heard. Capt. Buckholz still kept his strong guard about the stables, but his men had nothing to do but order stray loiterers to move along.

GUARDS IN BROOKLYN ARMORIES

Over Three Thousand Men Available on a Few Hours' Notice.

The armories of the Second Brigade in Brooklyn have been placed under guard, and other preparations have been made for putting the regiments in fighting trim on short notice, in case their services should be required.

The precautions that have been taken by the State militia are similar to those adopted hitherto when strikes have been in progress in Brooklyn.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer has the grip. It was said last night at his home, 445 Halsey Street, that worrying about the strike had made his condition worse.

Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, Assistant Adjutant General, is looking after Gen. McLeer's duties.

The Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, was guarded yesterday by thirty-two men from Company D, under command of Lieut. John A. Anderson of Company C, who was detailed to Company D in the absence of Capt. Mayer.

This guard will remain on duty until 8 o'clock this morning, when it will be relieved by a detail from another company.

Lieut. Anderson said that only steps customary at times of similar troubles in the past had been taken.

The first guard was stationed at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory Tuesday night. It was composed of a detachment of volunteers from Company F. Rations were being put in the regiment yesterday.

Lieut. John D. A. Onderdonk of Company B, of the Twenty-third Regiment, was in command of a guard at the regiment's armory, in Bedford Avenue.

There was a guard of sixteen men at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, commanded by Capt. Daniel Sullivan of Company E.

Six men were on guard duty at the armory of the Third Gatling Gun Battery, in Clermont Avenue, under the command of Lieut. H. H. Royce

There was also a detachment on guard at the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, North Portland Avenue and Auburn Place.

Arrangements have been made for feeding the guards in the armories.

The total number of militiamen and officers that could be mustered into service in Brooklyn in a few hours is over 3,000.

The guards will be maintained at the armories until all danger is over.

BREAK UP YOUR COLD.

Go to Old Point Comfort by OLD DOMINION LINE. It is a specific!

Luxurious steamers—only 18 hours en route; $16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia Hotel.

Send for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26, North River, New-York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

HOOD'S PILLS

Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

LEADERS OF THE STRIKE BUSY

Master Workman Connelly Still Confident of Victory.

The members of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 had the busiest day yesterday since the strike began.

They assumed to be delighted with the weather.

"Even the elements combine to aid us," said one. "If this weather continues for another twenty-four hours the victory will be ours, for the companies will find it impossible to operate the cars."

After listening to reports from the Master Workmen of local assemblies that there was no sign of weakening on the part of the men, the Executive Board donned rubber boots and started for the St. George Hotel, where a conference was held with the Board of State Arbitrators. An adjournment was then taken until the evening, and the Arbitration Commissioners promised to see meanwhile the Presidents of the roads and ascertain on what basis a settlement could be effected.

The Executive Board returned to Bridge Street and held a session behind closed doors. Word was passed around that there was a possibility of the strike being called off before morning, but all the visiting delegations from the strikers were told to go back to the men and instruct them to remain firm until they received definite information from headquarters.

A rumor reached headquarters at 8 P. M. that Presidents Partridge of the De Kalb Avenue line and Norton of the Atlantic Avenue line had agreed to accept the compromise suggested by the Board of Arbitrators, but that President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company had declined to treat with the men until they first called off the tie-up.

Regarding this, Master Workman Connelly said:

"We have not as yet received any official information to that effect, but one thing is certain, I will not call the strike off and deal with the Presidents afterward.

"We are, however, willing to meet them on any half-way basis, provided they will give the men simple justice.

"Our position to-day is stronger than it has been since the strike was inaugurated. Notwithstanding the boast of the companies, their roads are to all intents and purposes as completely tied up to-day as on Monday. We are thoroughly confident of ultimate victory."

Secretary John Giblin said: "We are prepared to hold out for a month or longer if necessary, confident that the railroads will be unable to obtain competent men."

RIGHT TO USE "U. S. MAIL" SIGNS

Assistant Postmaster McCooey Answers Strikers' Charges.

The strikers, while they have, as a rule, refrained from interfering with Flatbush Avenue and Fifth Avenue cars bearing the sign "U. S. Mail," have complained that many of these cars were not mail cars at all, and that the postal authorities were extending unfair protection to the railroad companies.

The strikers have also charged that the Postmaster had no right to use the street cars for mail cars.

A reporter for The New-York Times had a talk on this subject yesterday with John McCooey, Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn.

"The complaint of the strikers," said Mr. McCooey, "is unfounded. The initiative in the matter of trolley postal cars, as I understand it, was taken by the Federal officials, and not by the railroad companies. The Postmaster of Brooklyn suggested to the Postmaster General that the delivery of mails to the suburbs could be greatly facilitated by using the trolley cars. The Postmaster General sent to Brooklyn an Inspector, who, after an investigation, reported in favor of the plan.

"In August, 1894, the Second Assistant Postmaster General made a contract with the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to carry the mails on its trolley cars between the Post Office and Bath Beach. The company is paid according to the amount of mail matter it carries. The route is over the Fifth Avenue line, which is officially known as the 'Brooklyn,' Bath and Coney Island Railway Post Office.' Under this contract the railroad company has the right to put the sign 'U. S. Mail' on all cars plying on the Fifth Avenue and City Hall route, and the Post Office has the right to use any and all of these cars for the transmission of the mails.

"One of the cars is a regular Post Office car, in which the mails are sorted. The others are merely used for carrying mails in bulk. The company has not the right to put the sign 'U. S. Mail' on any cars on any route other than the one I have mentioned.

"It is the same way with the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. The Government contract with that company to carry mails between Flatlands and the Brooklyn Post Office, via Flatbush Avenue and Flatbush, went into effect Jan. 7, 1895.

"Under this contract the company has the right, as it has been informed by the Post Office Inspector from Washington, to use the sign 'U. S. Mail' on all its Flatbush Avenue trolley cars, and the Post Office has the right to use any and all of the cars on this route for the carriage of mails in bulk.

"As I understand, the railroads have very recently communicated with the postal authorities at Washington on this subject, and have been informed that they have the right to use the signs on all their cars on the mail routes.

"The same system of transmission of the mails in trolley cars has been established by the Government in Pittsburg."

COST TO MEN AND COMPANIES.

Loss of About $7,000 Daily in Wages and of Over $15,000 in Receipts.

The strike is costing the four great trolley systems involved in direct loss of receipts from passenger fares alone about $15,300 a day. The loss is divided about as follows:

Brooklyn City Company	$10,000
Atlantic Avenue system	2,000
Brooklyn City and Newtown Company	1,800
Broadway system	1,500

These figures are not official, but they are based on the closest estimates obtainable. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, according to the testimony of President D. F. Lewis, before the State Railroad Commission, last week, in Brooklyn, carried 100,000,000 passengers last year.

The Atlantic Avenue system carried 20,000,000 passengers, the Brooklyn City and Newtown 15,000,000 passengers, and the Broadway Road and its branches 11,000,000 passengers. At this season of the year the travel is a good deal lighter than in the Summer months, when the open cars are in operation. Generally speaking, the travel is now about one-third less in volume than the Summer travel.

The Brooklyn City Railroad operates 2,000 trolley cars, the Atlantic Avenue system 350 cars, the Broadway Road 250 cars, and the Brooklyn City and Newtown Company 300 cars. The gross receipts of the Brooklyn City Railroad last year from passenger fares was $19,800,000.

The roads save, of course, the wages of the 5,000 men who are on strike, but there are still a large number of employes who have not gone out, and several hundred of them are carried on the pay roll. An official of the Brooklyn City Road yesterday estimated this item of cost to approximate $500 per day on the four systems combined.

In addition, the roads are paying out about $1,000 in all for meals for the police, and for their own special watchers, and for wages of the watchers, and other unusual expenses incident to the strike.

The daily aggregate cost of the strike to the railroad companies involved is thus brought up to about $17,000 a day.

The striking motormen and conductors suffer severely, from a purely financial point of view, by reason of the tie-up of the various systems. The loss to the men, as figured out yesterday by the officers of the Executive Board, is, in round figures, $5,500 a day. This does not include the electrical workers, numbering rather less than a 1,000, whose daily wages average $1.50. This would bring the aggregate loss of wages sustained by the strikers and electrical workers to about $7,000 a day.

MAY BE A SETTLEMENT TO-DAY

Mayor Schieren Received Information That Made Him Hopeful.

Mayor Schieren was very hopeful yesterday that the strike would come to a speedy termination.

The Mayor had held a conference early in the day with Edward Feeney of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Commissioner Feeney related to the Mayor the result of his talk with the Executive Council of the strikers, and with Col. John N. Partridge, President of the Brooklyn City and Newtown system.

"I have not been appealed to for arbitration," said Mayor Schieren, when seen at his office, in the afternoon, by a reporter for The New-York Times, "nor have I had any formal opinion as to my powers in the premises rendered. I have certain powers, but I do not care at this stage to indicate what they are."

The Mayor was asked whether he thought the police would be able to last out a long struggle between the men and the railroad companies.

Mayor Schieren smiled. "It will not be a long struggle, in my judgment," he said.

Pressed further on this point, the Mayor said:

"I cannot tell you what information has come into my possession during the day, but, from what I have learned, I would not be surprised"—here the Mayor smiled again very significantly—"to see the whole strike settled to-morrow morning. Do not quote me as prophesying, however, that the strike is at an end. I do not desire to say so much as that. I feel sure, though, that the struggle between the men and their late employers will be brief."

The Mayor was asked if, in his judgment, the rank and file of the police were competent to deal effectively with the strikers.

"Entirely so, I think," he said. "I do not see any necessity whatever for looking toward the National Guard for help. I have perfect confidence in the ability of Police Commissioner Welles to handle the strike. I am in daily, almost hourly, consultation with the Police Commissioner over the strike, and I am fully informed as to the situation."

"The people of Brooklyn," he went on, "need have no apprehension. We are here to protect the lives and property of the citizens, and we will do it. There is no danger."

The Mayor referred to the decision of Police Commissioner Welles to withdraw police protection from the cars of the railroad companies if they put the cars in charge of incompetent men

"In times like these," said the Mayor, "the Commissioner assumes, for the general good of all, rights which he may not actually possess in point of law. In this case I think his precaution is a good one, and I fail to see why he should not carry out his resolution."

98%

of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, be cured. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the means generally in use for its treatment; as, nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey, different preparations of hypophosphites and such like *palliatives*.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Citizens to Protest Against Inadequate Police Protection.

A number of citizens, particularly those engaged in retail business on Fulton Street, who are most seriously affected by the cessation of street-car traffic, have called for to-night a mass meeting to protest against the city being left unprotected.

The meeting will be held in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, and has been called ostensibly for the purpose of drawing Mayor Schieren's attention to the fact that the city is practically without police protection, and that the police are nowhere except upon the cars of the railroad companies, on the thoroughfares traversed by their cars, or guarding the railroad stables and barns.

Incidentally, the meeting will discuss the strike and the attitude assumed by the railroad companies. Mayor Schieren, it is said, will be notified that the railroad companies are not fulfilling their obligations, and are not attempting to do so.

All the members of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, have been invited to attend the meeting. They have accepted, and will make speeches concerning the strike and the causes that led to the men tieing up Brooklyn's entire street-car system.

Police Commissioner Welles said yesterday to the reporters: "If, as I am informed, the companies are putting inexperienced and incompetent men on the trolley cars, I will withdraw the protection of the police. The safety of the people of this city is paramount to the interest of the railroad companies, and if the companies send these dangerous cars running through the city with incompetent men at the brakes, then I will stop the running of cars under police protection."

A DOMESTIC EPISODE.

Mrs. Gottschalk Tried to Induce Her Husband to Resume Striking.

John Gottschalk, a striking motorman, went back to work on the Atlantic Avenue road. He was given charge of Car 95. He was hissed by the strikers, but was not molested until 4 o'clock, when his wife interfered.

Mrs. Gottschalk boarded her husband's car at Twenty-fifth Street and paid her fare.

Then she walked to the front platform, and, to her husband's astonishment, threw her arms about his neck and begged him to get off the car.

He refused, but she clung to him so that he was unable to run the car, and had to stop it.

A crowd of strikers gathered around and tried to persuade Gottschalk to return to their ranks. Still he refused, and then the police interfered. Mrs. Gottschalk got off the car.

Gottschalk continued to the bridge. His was the last car to return to the stables. He did not go home last night, preferring to stay at the stables under police protection.

GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE.

It May Hear Evidence Bearing More or Less Directly on the Strike.

It was rumored yesterday in Brooklyn that the Kings County Grand Jury, now in session, was going to take up the subject of the strike, and go into a full investigation of the circumstances leading thereto.

This rumor was in circulation among the strikers, and was generally credited by them.

When an official of the District Attorney's office was asked in reference to the matter by a reporter for The New-York Times, he said:

"The strike has been indirectly, not directly, brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

"The thing which the Grand Jury is ostensibly going to investigate is the cause of the trolley collision on New-Year's Day, at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street, between cars of the Brooklyn City and the Brooklyn City and Newtown systems. Seven persons were injured, and the trailer behind the Franklin Avenue car was smashed.

"Among the Passengers on the Franklin Avenue trailer was Frederick A. M. Burrell, a tanner. Mr. Burrell is said to be the business partner of Mayor Charles A. Schieren. He wrote a letter to the Mayor, in which he made certain charges. The Mayor turned the letter over to the District Attorney, and the latter, in the regular performance of his duty, brought the charges to the attention of the Grand Jury, now in session.

"A number of men in the employ of the Brooklyn City and Brooklyn City and Newtown Companies have been subpoenaed before the Grand Jury, it may be, with the intention of giving testimony as to the schedule of speed, the way the schedule is adhered to, the rules for failing to make up lost time, the extra speed required to adhere to the schedule while loading and unloading passengers, &c. In this way, it may be, the Grand Jury will hear evidence bearing more or less directly on the strike.

"No direct charges or complaints have been brought before the Grand Jury in relation to the strike."

High-Salaried Conductors.

Superintendent J. C. Cameron of the Southern Division of the Brooklyn City Railroad, acted for several hours as conductor on a Flatbush Avenue car, and Superintendent William Morrison of the Eastern District acted in a similar capacity on the Court Street line.

Each receives $6,000 a year, while ordinary conductors get $2 a day.

DEAF MUTES UNION LEAGUE BALL

It Was a Quiet Affair, of Course, but the Algonquins Had a Dance in the Same House That Was Not.

There was a very quiet affair in the east wing of the Central Opera House last night, when the Deaf Mutes' Union League gave their seventh annual ball. The big ballroom in the centre of the opera house was occupied by a larger and somewhat noisier organization—the Algonquin Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District. In the west wing the cloth cutters of the east side were having tableaux-vivants and a variety show for the benefit of their society. Each in its own way was a great success.

One of the deaf mutes sold tickets and hat checks. A group of hilarious young men sauntered into the hallway early in the evening, and one of them called out: "Where d'ye get yer hat checks?"

An attendant directed him to the box office.

"Three hat checks," he said, with the lordly air of a Harlem young man of importance.

The dignified representative of the deaf-mutes went through some mysterious motions with the fingers, as much as to say: "How's that?"

"Say, what's yer givin' us, boys?" exclaimed the leader of the hilarious ones. "Hat checks! Hat checks! Are ye deaf?"

"That's what he is," casually remarked a policeman. "This is the Deaf-Mutes' Union League Club."

"I thought it was a pretty queer outfit for the Algonquins," retorted the young man.

This was not the only odd experience that the placid ticket seller for the deaf-mutes had.

The forty-five members of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League entertained about 200 of their friends. There were twenty-four dances in all, and there was not a wall flower in the crowd. The officers are Francis W. Nuboer, President; E. Souweine and James B. Gass, Vice Presidents; Samuel Frankenheim, Secretary, and Arthur C. Bachrach, Treasurer.

The Algonquin dance was a merry affair. There were waltzes, lancers, and "two-steps" without end and the floor was crowded in short order every time the music commenced. Every Tammanyite in the district who could walk was on hand to be greeted by Augustus W. Peters, the President of the club. His fellow-officers are Edward T. Smith and F. A. Uihlein, Vice Presidents; John B. McKean, J. J. Donovan, and J. J. Bazzoni, Secretaries; Edward C. Sheehy, Treasurer, and August Stoffel, Sergeant at Arms.

Among those present were ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Lawrence Delmour, Register Ferdinand Levy, Commissioner Scannell, Commissioner Daly, Judges Ehrlich and McCarthy, Assistant District Attorney Bartow, S. Weeks, Police Justices Burke and Welde, ex-Sheriff Sexton, Commissioners Sheehy, Rooney, and Sheehan, and William F. Cunningham, John Long, and Edward R. White.

CHURCH WORK AMONG INDIANS

MISSIONARY AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS WITH THE TRIBES.

Encouraging Reports Made at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Board of Indian Commissioners met here in annual session to-day, in conjunction with the Secretaries of the various churches doing missionary and educational work among the Indians. Chairman M. E. Gates of Amherst, Mass., called the meeting to order.

Reports of the benevolent societies were submitted. Gen. Morgan, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing the Baptists, whose field of labor was principally in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, reported reasonable progress of his society.

Dr. C. H. Ryder, for the Congregationalists, Indian Secretary of the American Missionary Association, whose work includes the States of Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, reported that their work reached thirty tribes. There were eight central stations, with sixty missionaries, and twenty-six out stations, with forty missionaries. His association surrendered the Government appropriation of $22,000 last year because it thought it bad policy to accept Government aid. This brought about serious retrenchment, especially at central stations, and at some schools caused a loss in the enrollment of pupils. The industries taught the pupils were shoemaking, printing, blacksmithing, farming, cooking, sewing, and nursing. The Dawes bill, he said, helped greatly in the mission field, and the Indians had largely taken up property in severalty. He said the out-station work was the true solution of the Indian problem. The converted and educated Indians were carrying on religious and educational work among their own people. Churches had been built, and the work was supported by generous contributions of the Indians themselves.

The report of Dr. Langford was handed in owing to the absence of that gentleman. It, too, showed that the Episcopalians had surrendered the Government funds.

The report of the Friends was made by Mr. James of Philadelphia. That Church was especially interested in the appointment and support of field matrons.

Dr. W. C. Roberts, for the North Presbyterians, reported an enrollment of 2,435 pupils, with the loss of the Government money. The total cost for this Church in missionary work was $183,805 for the past year. Dr. Roberts said that it was impossible for his Church to carry on so large a wark with the loss of the Government aid. He thought that a small amount of this fund should have been surrendered each year until the Church could supply enough money to carry on the work. He also complained of the manner in which the Catholic Church shared in the distribution of Government money for Indian schools.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, special agent of the Bureau of Education, told of the progress of work in Alaska.

Prominent among those present were the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Dr. Lyman Abbott of New-York, Dr. Heilman, Superintendent of Indian Schools; Senator and Mrs. Dawes, ex-Representative James of New-York, and Gen. Whittlesey.

The Lady of Lyons.

Lady Cork was dubbed "The Lady of Lyons" from her eagerness to secure anybody who had become notorious. The story is told—hearing on one occasion that Sir Anthony Carlisle, the great surgeon, had dissected and preserved the little dwarf Crachanni, Lady Cork exclaimed: "Wouldn't it do for a lion for one of my assemblies!"

"It might enliven the party," observed Luttrell, "for it certainly would be in spirits." I think it was Jekyl who said, on seeing her ladyship with an amazing plumed headdress, that she reminded him of a shuttlecock—all cork and feathers.—Temple Bar.

Threw Himself Before an Express.

A man whose identity was not established threw himself in front of the north-bound express at the Woodlawn station yesterday, and was ground to pieces. In a pocket was found a brass check, with the inscription, "L. G. Carr, 189."

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call or address for information and testimonials SHEPARD HEALTH INSTITUTE, Specialists on Nose, Throat, and Lungs, Madison Av., cor. 27th St., 2 to 4 and 8 to 9 P. M. Cut this out; it may not appear again.

$1.—Spencer's "First Principles," Darwin's "Origin of Species," "Descent Man," Schopenhauer's Essays. PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

SOME REFORM MEASURES DISCUSSED

Views of State Democracy Men—The Power of Removal Bill Favored.

The Executive Committee of the State Democracy met last night at the headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street, to discuss several of the reform measures that are to come before the Legislature.

Ex-Mayor Grace presided. No one made any objection to a speedy passage of the Power of Removal bill. In fact, it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the members present that the bill could not be put through too soon.

Upon the Police Magistrates bill there was considerable difference of opinion. Some of the State Democracy people thought the clause that required a Police Justice to be a lawyer of ten years' practice in New-York was a little too sweeping. They thought that it would be impossible to find a lawyer of ten years' standing who would be willing to take the place for a salary of $7,000 a year.

Lawrence Minge of the Eighteenth District thought the lawyers were getting altogether too much of the patronage. In his opinion, the best Justices were men not of necessity in the law. Mr. Minge did not like the present method of taking prisoners to court. It often deprived the police of much-needed sleep. This, he thought, had a tendency to make the police negligent about making arrests.

There was some discussion upon the Reform Ballot bill. It was finally decided to refer the measures which had been considered to the Law Committee for a hearing. The committee was empowered to either suggest amendments or to draft new bills if necessary.

ART NOTES.

—The Cleveland art pilgrims have returned home and are now busily engaged with preparations for their art exhibition, which will open on Jan. 21. There will be between 800 and 1,000 pictures shown, many of which will be loaned from private galleries. There will be a "Napoleonic night," whatever that may indicate, and nights named in honor of Washington and Lincoln. Gov. McKinley is to be present on the opening night, together with other prominent gentlemen, and efforts will be made to have the affair a social as well as an artistic event.

—An interesting painting of the late J. G. McGuire, by Elliott, painted many years ago, has been added to the fine portrait group in the East Hall of the Corcoran Gallery, in Washington. Elliott, always a most interesting figure in American art, when at his best was a strong, able painter, and his portraits are full of vigor and freshness. Mr. Robert G. Hardie's portrait of his late wife, a daughter of Senator Cullom and a beautiful woman, has also been recently hung in this gallery.

—The Unity Art Club of Boston will hold its fourth annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture from Jan. 22 to Feb. 12.

—At Springfield, Mass., there has been held for the last seventeen years an annual show of paintings at the galleries of James D. Gill, of purely American work. The eighteenth exhibition will open on Feb. 1, and will contain about 120 pictures, personally selected by Mr. Gill during his recent visit for that purpose to this city. Statistics of these exhibitions are very interesting. In 1893 there were sold fifty-eight pictures, at an average of $310 each, the total receipts being $18,135, while in 1894, and, notwithstanding the extraordinary dullness of the times, out of 127 canvases shown 45 were sold, at a total of $20,900, a really wonderful showing. The smallest percentage of sales ever made at these exhibitions was 25 per cent., and one ran as high as 60 per cent., an exceptionally large one, the general average being between 33⅓ per cent. and 40 per cent. Small wonder, under these circumstances, that the choice work is easily obtained, and that the exhibitions are attractive and well attended. Mr. Gill will issue this year a handsome catalogue, illustrated with half-tone reproductions of the more important works.

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G

PATTISON IS THE LEADER

Continued from Page 1.

and the difference between them and the regular Democracy is that they have heretofore opposed the Governor, the showing disclosed by the vote on the Mayoralty candidate is significant of an almost harmonious front.

The Applause for Pattison.

Several nominating and seconding speeches were made, though all were brief. George W. Gibbons made the first one, simply saying:

"I nominate ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison."

This brought a big and prolonged outburst of applause, and from that time on the hall was kept ringing, as the name of Pattison was spoken. Some one arose and nominated Judge Arnold. This brought one burst of applause, and that was all there was of that.

C. Oscar Beasley, in seconding Mr. Patterson's nomination, touched on the issue in the campaign, when he referred to the controlling influence in Philadelphia's present Government as "a gang of public plunderers." He said that he believed it possible to overthrow this gang and substitute in its place a set of honest men.

Then Dr. Judah Isaacs arose to second the nomination, and when he spoke the ex-Governor's name the applause was renewed with greater vigor.

Dr. Isaacs nominated Mr. Pattison several years ago, when he became the candidate for Controller. Three times he has headed the committee which has notified Mr. Pattison of his nomination to a public office. The Governor, he said, had made a record of which the city, the State, and the Nation are proud, and Dr. Isaacs moved that the nomination to the Mayoralty be made unanimous.

M. J. Ryan nominated Col. Banes, taking occasion to declare that Mr. Pattison could not carry the city, and he further objected because Mr. Pattison had held office so long. He had drawn more salary than Warwick, the candidate of "Dave" Martin.

"But Pattison's an honest man," shouted a delegate.

Councilman William Findlay Brown seconded the nomination of Col. Banes, whereupon Magistrate Hughes arose and said that Col. Banes had told him that he was in favor of Pattison, and if the Democrats would nominate him they could win. Then the voting began, with the result announced above. The announcement of the vote was received with prolonged cheering.

Making a Non-Partisan Ticket.

The election of Mr. Bonnaffon as candidate for Receiver of Taxes is regarded by many as the most significant thing of the day. Mr. Bonnaffon is a pronounced Republican, who was a few years ago active in public affairs. His selection for this particular place is significant just at this time because it is taken to indicate that partisanship is to be laid aside in the interests of an honest administration of affairs. It is also a direct and public declaration that the campaign is to be made as hot as possible for the "combine," of which "Dave" Martin is the head.

The tax office has always been one of the bulwarks of Martin's strength. It was because his man Taylor was elected to this place some years ago that Martin ever began to acquire a control of patronage. It was in the tax office patronage that Martin first acquired power as anything larger than a ward "boss." This patronage is an important factor for any man who aspires to be a boss. The present Tax Receiver is not only a man who is on close terms politically with Martin, but is bound to him by family ties. He is a brother-in-law. Hence the nomination of a Republican to this position by the Democratic convention is the more significant.

When the nominations were called for in convention to-day, Col. Henry T. Dechert placed Col Bonnaffon's name before the convention. William H. Murphy nominated Theodore M. Etting, a Democrat, who, as member of the Select Council, was largely instrumental in bringing about the Bardsley investigation three of four years ago. Mr. Etting is a member of the Municipal League, and is one of the Executive Committee of Ninety-five which is making a campaign against the combine's tools in Councils who have been renominated by the Republicans.

The sentiment of the convention, however, was so strongly for Mr. Bonnaffan that Mr. Murphy withdrew Mr. Etting's name, moving at the same time to make the nomination of Mr. Bonnaffan by acclamation. This was done with a shout.

The Magistrate's Convention was also held to-day. It was noisy, and at one time it became necessary to call on the police to preserve order. The following were nominated as magisterial candidates: William Eisenbrown, James Hogan, Albert H. Ladner, John M. O'Brien, James A. Carr, Richard C. Lloyd, and Cornelius M. Smith.

Councilmanic candidates were also nominated by those wards in which elections are to be held this year.

The results of the convention to-day are regarded as presenting as strong a ticket as could have been selected for the purpose which is desired, namely, the substitution of a businesslike administration of city affairs for the present corrupt methods.

The action in nominating ex-Gov. Pattison was not taken until there had been many conferences between the Democratic leaders and the men who are prominent in the various independent organizations. Nor was the nomination of Col. Bannaffon. He was the first choice of many of the independent voters.

There are, as indicated before, men on intimate terms with Mr. Pattison who say to-night that he will declare himself in favor of a non-partisan administration. "And," said one of these men, "if he says that, the people will believe him when he says it."

Independent Work of Citizens.

The independent work of citizens' organizations promises to cut almost, if not quite, as prominent a figure in the campaign as it did in New-York. The Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five will continue in existence and prosecute a vigorous fight against thieves and in favor of honest men for Councils. This committee has in it some of the men of highest character and best fighting qualities in the city. Moreover, they are much in earnest and know how to go into a fight with practical methods. The Executive Committee has even now done a great deal of hard work in investigating the records of the Republican nominees. It will scrutinize the candidates of the Democrats with equal care.

There is also to be what seems likely to be an efficient help to the already existing organizations in their fight against the "combine," namely a "Committee of Fifty." The Philadelphian has a sort of superstition concerning "Committees of Fifty." There was one in existence four years ago, which devoted so much attention to an effort to secure honesty in elections that some of the "combine's" ballot box stuffers are now wearing stripes. The Committee of Fifty also had a prominent and effective hand in other municipal reforms and elected some of its candidates to the Councils.

The initial steps have been taken to organize a new Committee of Fifty for the present campaign. It will have among its members some who were on the "Committee of One Hundred," which did business years ago; some who were on the last Committee of Fifty, and some who are now members of the Committee of Ninety-five. This committee will indorse Pattison and Bonnaffon and organize for a campaign which will be carried into every election division in the city. The fight will be against the "combine."

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EX-GOV. PATTISON'S CAREER.

A Man of Sterling Integrity, Who Has Never Been Defeated.

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania has been the most successful Democrat ever elected to office in that State. His political successes have been phenomenal when it is considered that he is the only Democrat who has ever carried Pennsylvania, and that at other times it has given Republican majorities of thousands upon thousands. He was born at Quantico, Md., Dec. 8, 1850, but grew to manhood and was educated in Philadelphia, where he studied law and made his first political success. His father was a Methodist minister.

He was graduated from the Philadelphia High School, and entered the law office of the late Attorney General Lewis C. Cassidy, whose office at that time was the rallying place for the leading young Democrats of that city.

He first entered into political life as a candidate in 1875, when he sought the nomination for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, but withdrew in favor of Henry S. Hagert. The Philadelphia delegation tried to nominate him for Auditor General of Pennsylvania in 1877, but were unsuccessful. During those years he became acquainted with the leading Democrats of his State, and later was nominated and elected Controller of Philadelphia, to which office he was re-elected in 1880 by a majority of 13,593, although the city gave Gen. Garfield a majority of 20,883.

Pattison was then only thirty years old and was just eligible to the Governorship of the State. The manner in which he had rendered good service to Philadelphia led his friends to think of him as a candidate for the Governorship. They believed that the State affairs needed the same sort of treatment that he had given to city affairs, and in December, 1881, the movement in his favor took definite shape. He was nominated for Governor on June 28, at the Harrisburg Convention, after a most exciting struggle.

It was upon the sixth ballot that he was nominated, when Pattison received 126 votes, the exact number requisite for the nomination. His personal canvass of the State was a most thorough one, and for the first time in a quarter of a century the Democrats won a complete victory in Pennsylvania, and Pattison, the youngest candidate who had ever been elected to the office, was elected to the Governorship.

Under the Pennsylvania Constitution a Governor cannot hold two successive terms, and after his term of four years at Harrisburg, Gov. Pattison returned to private life and the practice of law at Philadelphia. President Cleveland offered him the position of First Auditor of the Treasury, which he declined, and afterward appointed him a member of the Pacific Railway Investigation Committee, and as Chairman of the committee he served until its work was finished, after which he was elected President of the Chestnut Street Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, which position he held until he was nominated for the Governorship in 1890.

He was elected Governor for the second time by a handsome majority, and served for four years more, his term of office expiring this week. Since his first election as Governor of Pennsylvania, he has always been looked upon as a Presidential possibility, and may yet be the nominee for that office of the Democratic Party.

One of ex-Gov. Pattison's traits is his confidence in his own success and his prompt and vigorous resentment of any imputations upon his character as an official or his integrity as a man. Personally, he is unusually reserved, and never puts himself or his opinions forward except when necessity demands. He has always been very methodical in his official life and habits, and has carefully weighed every important matter brought to his attention before forming his conclusion upon it.

In personal appearance he is tall, over 6 feet in height, well proportioned, with dark complexion, black hair, and light black mustache, and dark, expressive eyes, that look straight into those of the person to whom he may be talking. He is temperate in his habits and modest and unpretentious in his home and business life. He has never been defeated for any office to which he has been nominated.

BENEFITS FOR THE FIREMEN'S FAMILIES

Programmes Arranged at the Academy of Music and Grand Opera House.

The performances this afternoon at the Academy of Music and Grand Opera House, for the benefit of the families of Chief John J. Brennan and Assistant Foreman John L. Rooney, who were killed at the West Twenty-fourth Street fire Dec. 29, will begin promptly at 1:30 P. M. to-day at both houses. Those holding admission tickets, of which thousands have been disposed of by the firemen of the city, can exchange them at the box office for reserved seats by the payment of 50 cents additional. The programme, as arranged by the Committee of Managers, will be furnished by these artists:

Academy of Music—Mme. Carland and her trained dogs; "The Old Homestead" quartet, Frank Lawton and Etta Williamson, Lew Bloom, Imro Fox, May Irwin, Cissy Fitzgerald, Peter F. Dailey, Paul Cinquevalli, J. E. Dodson, Anabelle, Raymon Moore, the Wilmots, W. A. Brady's company in the fourth act of "The Cotton King," and Mme. Mantelli and Signor Abramoff from the Metropolitan Opera House.

Grand Opera House—Abbott sisters, Wilson and Waring, M. Stainville, Queenie Vassar, Harry Fischer, Harry Wright, members of the "Rob Roy" Company, Joseph Flynn, Ada Lewis, Andrew Mack, Helen Dauvray, Princess Paulina, Mrs. Kendal, the Three Ramons, Eleanor Carroll, and the Hanlons in the third act of "Superba."

Guardian ad Litem for W. H. King.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day a decree was entered appointing ex-Chief Justice Durfee guardian ad litem of William H. King, and requesting him to report what further proceedings, if any, are advisable in the case, or if it should be dismissed. Until this is filed, Mr. Ross can take no further proceedings.

AT THE HOTELS.

—J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Col. C. H. Carlton, United States Army, is at the Victoria.

—Gov. Q. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland is at the Waldorf.

—Congressman-elect George E. Foss of Chicago is at the Holland House.

—Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, United States Navy, is at the Clarendon.

—John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa, is at the Gilsey House.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Windsor.

CONTEST FOR THE ALDERMANIC SEATS

Taking of Testimony in Eagan-Lantry Case Ended—The Kilboy Contest.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Aldermen, of which W. M. K. Olcott is Chairman, gave a further hearing yesterday in the contest of Thomas F. Eagan, Republican, for the seat of Alderman Francis J. Langtry of the Sixteenth Assembly District.

Among the witnesses were several Good Government Club watchers, who testified that the ballots in the Twenty-third Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District were illegally marked, but there was no effort to show that this marking was done with fraudulent intent.

It was evident that some of the election officers did not know that the election law of 1891, providing for the marking by the initials of the ballot clerk, had been amended. In this case the point seems to be whether on account of this marking the election district vote should be thrown out. The election district in question gave Lantry 134 votes and Eagan 72. Chairman Olcott said:

"So far no fraud has been shown or claimed in the marking of the ballots. It is a question of law whether all the votes in that district should be thrown out. There will be no partisan decision on this contest, or any other contest before our committee. I am confident that no decision will be given by the committee that will be reversed by the courts."

The work of taking testimony in this contest was finished yesterday, and the lawyers were asked to file their briefs.

The contest in the Second District, where Kilboy, the anti-Tammany candidate, was defeated by Nicholas T. Brown, the Tammany candidate, will be considered on Jan. 26.

AN APPEAL TO MAYOR SCHIEREN

Kings County Assemblymen Want His Opinion Regarding an Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The following letter will be sent to Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, as the result of the conference of the Kings County Republican Assemblymen held yesterday with regard to an investigation of the Brooklyn City Departments:

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15.

The Hon. Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Sir: Resolutions having been introduced in the Assembly, and now pending, providing for investigation of the several departments of the Government of the City of Brooklyn, and of the County of Kings, over transactions of administration without limit of time or nature, the undersigned, members of the Assembly from the respective districts of said County of Kings, respectfully request that you communicate to them at your earliest convenience whether in your opinion such proposed investigation be demanded by any facts brought to your knowledge relating to the City of Brooklyn, and that if so demanded, whether it should be conducted by a Legislative committee, or by some local authority invested with sufficient power to elicit all the evidence obtainable by the subpoena of witnesses and production of books and papers.

And, in the latter alternative, what power is needed may be conferred by the Legislature upon such local authority now existing or that may be created to make thorough and complete investigation, if such be required by facts already brought out in general or particular.

All of the Republican Assemblymen signed the letter, with the exception of Assemblyman Wray, who favors a Legislative investigation.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Coxe.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Coxe died in Utica, N. Y., yesterday morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was born at Mendham, N. J., Nov. 15, 1819. He was the second son of the Rev. W. H. Coxe, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who became the pastor of a large congregation in New-York City, where the childhood and youth of Dr. Coxe were passed.

Dr. Coxe was ordained to the ministry in 1844, and soon after accepted the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y., where he remained about two years. During his ministry in Auburn, in April, 1845, he married Miss Eliza Conkling, the second daughter of Alfred Conkling, and a sister of the late Roscoe Conkling. He went to Utica in 1857, and for more than twenty years was rector of Trinity Church. His children are United States District Judge A. C. Coxe and Miss Gertrude M. Coxe of this city. His brothers surviving are Bishop A. C. Coxe of Buffalo, N. Y., and J. R. Coxe of Auburn, N. Y.

J. W. Van Hoesen.

The death of J. W. Van Hoesen, at Castleton, N. Y., on Tuesday, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, removes one of the most faithful and valued agents of the New-York Central and a picturesque figure in the railway world. Entering the service of the company in the early days, he had continued in it for over forty years, earning the respect and esteem of his associates and the confidence of the business community, with which his duties brought him into close contact. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 1:30 P. M., at his home in Castleton.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Father Edmund H. Walsh, who was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital suffering with a severe form of insanity, superinduced by the grip, is dead. The funeral services will be held from his home, 313 State Street, Brooklyn, to-day. Father Walsh was born in Ireland in 1853. He was a Trappist monk. Early in 1881 he established an independent Catholic Church in Hariem, and on Sept. 25 the same year established the First Independent Catholic Church in Bridge Street, Brooklyn. The church is conducted purely on a congregational basis. He leaves a wife.

—Lloyd S. Banks, son of Commodore David Banks of New-York, died at his home, in New-London, Conn., yesterday morning of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of less than a week. He went to New-London Tuesday of last week to meet with Company I, Third Regiment, C. N. G., of which he had just been elected Captain. He had been a Lieutenant in the New-York State National Guard. His father, sister, and brother were with him during the week.

—Jacob W. Titus, a committee clerk in the Legislature, died at his home in Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday, of pneumonia. He was the only Republican in Queens County appointed to a State office this year. He served as clerk of one of the committees of the Constitutional Convention. He was also a newspaper writer. He was thirty-five years old and leaves a wife and young daughter.

—Ex-Gov. S. F. Chadwick of Oregon died of heart disease in Salem, Oregon, Tuesday night. The ex-Governor had been a resident of Salem for many years. He was elected Secretary of State in 1870 and 1874, and in 1876 succeeded to the Governorship, which office was made vacant on the election of Gov. Grover to the Senate. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1823.

—W. P. Warren, President of the Foster Machine Company and Vice President and Treasurer of the Warren Thread Works of Westfield, Mass., died at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday morning, after an illness of six weeks with typhoid fever.

—George H. Kidder, Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of New-Jersey, died at his home, 70 Academy Street, Jersey City, from a complication of diseases. He was sixty years old, and leaves a widow and four adult children.

SENATE CURRENCY IDEAS

The Democrats Still Very Far from Any Agreement.

THE JONES BILL FINDS NO FRIENDS

The Uppef House May Soon Abandon All Talk of Putting Through Any Financial Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate is still far from a settlement of the currency problem, and the Democrats of that body who have been trying to agree upon a basis of honorable compromise say to-night that they are as far from an agreement as they have been at any time in the last week.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, whose proposed bill has been the subject of much comment, said this afternoon to a correspondent of The New-York Times it was very likely he would not introduce the bill.

"Certainly," Mr. Jones added, "I shall not ask the Senate to consider this bill unless I shall find a sentiment in its favor strong enough to make it successful. It would be a mere waste of time to introduce a currency bill without knowing whether it had more friends than enemies. I have been trying to ascertain the opinions of men on both sides of the Chamber with regard to this measure, and I find that many of them are unwilling to talk. I have been greatly surprised to find that the silver men, to whom I supposed that proposition would commend itself, have but every little regard for it. I do not see my way clear to introducing the bill, and therefore it will, for the present at least, remain in the background."

Several silver Senators, when questioned on the subject, said that the bill was thoroughly unsatisfactory to them, and that they could not be induced to vote for it. The burden of their objection is that the bill does not do enough for silver and that the proposed bonds would have a tendency to maintain a gold basis, to which the silver advocates object.

The Senate Finance Committee has made no progress whatever toward the production of a satisfactory measure, and Mr. Jones, apparently, is the only one who is willing to go out of his way to effect a compromise. He is a strong advocate of free silver, but this does not prevent him from taking the ground that the time has come when the Senate should unite on a measure of some kind. In the last twenty-four hours Mr. Jones has talked with the President concerning the situation, but he refuses to tell what took place between them, and therefore it is impossible to say how far apart they are in their views of the matter.

Even should the President express a willingness to sign a measure constructed on the lines of the Jones bill, the attitude of the silver Senators would still serve to nullify all attempts to put such a bill through the Senate, with the intentions of the House still to be disclosed. A well-known Democratic Senator said that he should look to see the Senate abandon very soon all talk of putting through a currency bill.

A POST-MORTEM DEBATE.

House Trying to Find Out What Killed the Carlisle Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The usual dreariness of debate in the House upon general appropriation bills, the Indian bill being under consideration, was relieved to-day by an unexpected digression into the cause of the defeat of the Carlisle Currency and Banking bill.

It was precipitated by Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) who made the statement that the Republicans were ready and willing to support a proper measure for the relief of the country. To this Mr. Warner, (Dem., N. Y.) responded that the Republicans were seeking an excuse for their action in defeating the rule for the consideration of the Carlisle bill, in connection with those Democrats who had voted with them, and he said the statements of the gentleman from Massachusetts were a mere pretense.

Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.,) speaking for the free-silver Democrats, denied responsibility for the failure of the rule, and charged it upon the Committee on Rules, who had refused to permit an understanding to be had that a vote on the Bland free-silver substitute should be taken.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) defended with some feeling the action of the Committee on Rules, saying it had been dictated wholly by the instruction of the Democratic caucus.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) said that the situation in a nutshell was that the Carlisle bill fell of its own weight, because everybody recognized that it never could have received the votes of a majority of the House. The duty that devolved upon the Democrats was to give the Government sufficient revenue to meet expenditures; that would restore the credit of the Government and relieve the general financial situation.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) raised a laugh by stating that, in view of the reluctance of the old parties to assume responsibility for the defeat of the Carlisle bill, he would be proud to take it for the Populists. He would also propose a plan for relief, as both the old parties were backward in that respect—use silver to pay Government obligations; coin the silver seigniorage in the Treasury, and issue Treasury notes. Messrs. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) and McRae (Dem., Ark.,) also contributed to the digression, which then closed.

Mr. Walker in the course of his remarks, after criticising the conduct of Secretary Carlisle, who, he said, had done nothing to solve the currency question, and had persisted in treating it as a party matter, criticised the President, whom he sought to hold responsible for Mr. Carlisle's delinquencies. Continuing, he said:

I appeal to you, Democrats, in the interest of your country, to address yourselves now and constantly to this great financial question and financial exigency, before this Congress shall close. You know that if the President is obliged or feels obliged to call an extra session of Congress, it cannot be so explained and justified to the country that it will not produce more or less fear, and this Administration will heedlessly and recklessly, by the action of the responsible majority of this House, have two crises, two financial stringencies, two industrial depressions upon its hands, rather than one, which we have just gone through with. Under the present circumstances, I should feel that it was not patriotic did I ask any questions as to the causes of the past. The situation is too serious. We will discuss that at some other time and some other place—not now and here.

Mr. Warner asked Mr. Walker if he did not remember that the Republican minority in the House, through itself, was the main portion of the barrier that kept the consideration of financial measures from going on in the House within the last few days.

Mr. Walker—I deny the statement absolutely.

Mr. Warner—It is a matter of record.

Mr. Walker responded that that was one of the cheapest subterfuges that he had ever known a man of Warner's ability to present on the floor of the House. "For you know," he said, "and this House knows, that this side was ready unanimously to vote to consider that bill until the man having charge of it absolutely refused this side of the House the right to consider it in its logical order."

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Texas,) obtained recognition, and held possession of the floor for an hour, parceling it out in three-minute and five-minute lots to various gentlemen who desired to say something as to the cause of the defeat of the Carlisle bill and the responsibility therefor. It was while availing himself of one of these allotments that Mr. Warner made a speech that called forth much applause from his party friends.

Mr. Warner stated that the Republican minority, which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Walker) had vaunted as so ready to assist in settling the financial question, was not agreed upon any point whatever, and that he (Walker) would not claim that there were ten men on the Republican side who would ever vote for the consideration of the measure that had been proposed. Going on from this point, Mr. Warner said:

There was witnessed in this House an unprecedented political event, when the two wings of the flat money party, heretofore estranged from each other by unfortunate political differences, the one led by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) and the other led by the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Bland,) flopped together until they are sore from their attempted co-operation. [Laughter.] Upon that day, for the first time upon record, the soft-money Democrats, the silver Democrats, the Populist Party en masse, and the Republican Party unanimously voted successfully to prevent further consideration of the measure for the relief of this country that the Administration had suggested, and that the majority of the Democratic Party was then pressing for action.

I do not blame the gentleman for one moment, except as to the matter of taste, for speaking of the nightmare which he has before him, in case, by an extra session, the Republican Party is dragged here and led to make a holy show of itself before the country.

I am bound to say that I have sympathized somewhat with the feelings of some of our friends who have criticised this Democratic majority for not having been able to enact in this Congress the measures for financial relief which the country stands in need of, but I beg of them to save enough epithets to treat with the consideration which it will deserve, the situation which they will soon have to deal with when they find a Republican Senate and a Greenback-Republican House standing in the way of all decent legislation for the relief of the Treasury or for the preservation of the honor of the American people. [Democratic applause.]

Before the Indian bill was taken up, a number of unimportant measures reported from the Committee on Military Affairs were passed, and the bill to establish a National Park on the Gettysburg battlefield was made the order for business for to-morrow in the morning hour.

In the absence of Speaker Crisp from the Capitol to-day, Representative Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) performed the duties of the Chair.

BARS INSTEAD OF COIN.

Exporters of Gold Have Learned Something by Recent Experience.

Explanation of some of the gold shipments recently, at times when rates of foreign exchange seemed almost to forbid sending average coin, appeared yesterday, when it was announced that some of the shippers had been sending fine bars abroad instead of coin. Bars cannot be bought from the Assay Office by exporters, the Government having put that check on shipments. Exporters, accordingly, sought the source of Assay Office supplies.

The result has been that bars from the smelting companies have been diverted from the Assay Office to exporters, the exporters bidding for the bars about $1 per $1,000 more than standard price. Even at this premium buyers are said to have figured a more certain profit than from handling coin.

Bars are accepted abroad at the fineness stamped upon them, while in France, to which the bulk of recent shipments has gone, United States coin, formerly taken at 900 fine, is now accepted at 899. Besides this loss, which corresponds to the reduction of the price of gold in England, exporters have had to pay face value for coin averaging considerably less than full weight and to sell the same as bullion. The purchase of bars from smelters has not yet developed into a general practice.

Among exporters only about $1,000,000 worth has so far been absorbed, but it is said that the practice is likely to grow.

Gold Reserve, $75,464,003.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Treasury lost to-day $500,000 in gold taken out at New-York for export. This reduces the gold reserve to $75,464,003.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, fair, except snow flurries on the coast, variable winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND, clearing in the early morning, fair Thursday, light westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK and CONNECTICUT, fair, light westerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, light westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler in northern portion, northwesterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler, northerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, cooler in southeast portion, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly to easterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds, becoming southerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds. OHIO, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly cooler in northwest portion, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair, variable winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds becoming easterly. COLORADO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, local snows in western, fair in eastern portion, warmer, easterly winds.

An area of high pressure is central in Southeastern Missouri. The storm area has moved northeastward and now lies east of Cape Cod. An extensive low pressure covers the Pacific coast. The pressure has risen in the central valleys and the upper lake region; it has fallen on the Atlantic coast and the middle and Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has fallen in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and also in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Eastern Texas; it has risen in Maine; in all other parts of the country the changes have been slight. Rain has fallen on the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Florida, but the weather has cleared, except on the New-England coast. Fair weather is indicated for all sections of the country Thursday, with the possible exception of Maine. The temperature will be lower in the East Gulf States and the extreme Northwest. The changes in other districts well be of slight extent.

To Reduce Cotton Production.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 16.—The farmers of Alabama have a determined scheme on foot to reduce the acreage of cotton this year. This action is being taken in accordance with the Southern Cotton Growers' Convention, held last week at Jackson, Miss. Over half the counties in Alabama have already indorsed the scheme, and have called a convention to meet in the near future to adopt specific proceedings. Negro farmers have called a separate convention for the same purpose. Cotton production will be reduced this year by 250,000 bales.

Natural Gas Wrecks a Theatre.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 16.—When the curtain was being lowered after the matinee performance of the Wilbur Opera Company at the Opera House this afternoon the cable broke and let the roller down with such force as to snap a natural gas pipe. Almost instantly the house filled with gas. An explosion followed and the building was destroyed by fire; loss, $20,000.

Crisp Pastry

Free from all the disagreeable greasy effects that result from the use of lard will be had, if COTTOLENE is used. Fish and cakes fried in it are simply delicious because it adds a flavor to them that cannot possibly be obtained from the use of any other frying material. Get the genuine COTTOLENE, as there are numerous questionable imitations. The trade mark given here is on each pail. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

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MORE THAN FORTY KILLED

Explosions at Butte Terribly Destructive of Life.

HOSPITALS FILLED WITH WOUNDED

The Fire Department Almost Annihilated—Measures for Relief —Trying to Fix the Responsibility.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 16.—The full extent of last night's disaster was not realized until to-day. The mangled remains of forty-five human beings are at the Morgue and more are missing. Over 100 are injured, many of them fatally. Every hospital in the city is crowded.

The Dead.

The dead, so far as identified, are:
ASH, SAMUEL, fireman.
ALSTON, CHARLES.
BAILEY, ——, a boy from Provo, Utah.
BEVERIER, CONSEAQUE.
BOWMAN, FRED.
CADDY, ALEXANDER.
CAMERON, A. D., Chief of the Fire Department.
CHARLES, JOHN F.
DEAGLE, MIKE.
DELONGHERY, STEVEN.
DUNFORD, BAILEY, died to-day of injuries received.
ENGLISH, C. W.
ENRIGHT.
FIFER, GEORGE, fireman.
FUDGE, JOHN D., trackman of the Butte Street Railway.
GILBREATH, GEORGE B., a boilermaker.
GODDARD, ALBERT.
GRATTENBURG, CHARLES.
GREENE, ELMER.
HANSON, JULIAN.
HICKEY, DAN.
HOLLOWAY, GEORGE.
JOLLY, CHARLES, a switchman.
KRAMBECK, FRED, a policeman.
LEICK.
MACDONALD, MILES, a boy.
McHALE, J. J.
McWILLIAMS, ALEXANDER.
MAGEE, WILLIAM, a spectator.
MEAD, MICHAEL.
MILLER, J. B., an attorney of Salmon City, Idaho.
MORGAN, JOHN, a boy.
NOLAN, W. H.
NORDINS, PETER.
O'LEARY, JAMES, a boy.
PIERCE, WILLIAM.
ROBBINS, Prof., an old man.
SLOAN, ED.
SLOAN, JOHN, Assistant Fire Chief.
SLOAN, JOHN, Sr., father of the foreman; died of his injuries to-day.
TRACEY, C. E.
WILTON, GEORGE.

Most of the dead are so frightfully mangled that identification is impossible.

The Injured.

The list of injured, so far as it can be made up at present, is as follows:
ALSTON, CHARLES.
BONNER, PATRICK.
BURNS, CHET.
BURNS, JAMES.
BURNS, THOMAS.
BURNS, WILLIAM.
COLEMAN, DAVID.
COLEMAN, THOMAS.
CONNORS, M.
DUBOIS, GEORGE.
EARL, HENRY.
FRAZER, ——.
GERRY, JOHN.
GROSS, W.
HAIDE, T. J.
HART, FRANK.
LEIDEN, JAMES, Chief of Police.
McANDREWS, WILLIAM.
MAGEE, DAVID, a fireman.
MICHAEL, ANDREW.
MILES, W. J.
O'NEILL, MICHAEL.
ORR, W. R.
OWENS, RICHARD.
PIERCE, WILLIAM.
RILEY, THOMAS J.
RODGERS, NICK.
ST. CLAIR, CON.
SCHATZLIN, CHARLES, Alderman.
SCHATZLIN, WILL.
SINGLETON, GEORGE.
STONEBERG, HENRY.
SWIFT, ANDREW.
TRACEY, NEIL.

Many of the injured cannot recover.

A Ghastly Scene.

Parts of bodies were this morning picked up all about the scene of the explosion within a radius of five blocks. Between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stations, a space of about 300 feet, the ground was literally covered with parts of human bodies, and with the dead and injured. Many of those killed showed no bruises, having evidently been killed by the concussion. Many were seriously injured by flying bricks, stones, and other debris at a distance of several blocks from the explosion. The concussion was felt for miles, and many of the largest buildings rocked like cradles.

It was reported by some of the rescuing party that several human ghouls, while pretending to assist in the work, robbed the dead and injured.

The dead body of a small boy, John O'Leary, was picked up in East Gold Street, several blocks from the scene, after the second explosion had occurred. There were no marks on his body, and he was evidently killed by the concussion.

Only three working firemen escaped being killed. Chief Cameron was blown to atoms, and the only thing found of him was his belt, attached to a charred portion of his body.

Cause of the Disaster.

Three explosions occurred. The first was caused by nitro-glycerine stored in the private warehouse of the Kenyon-Connell Commercial Company, where the fire started. The second came from a carload of powder on the railroad track, and the third from the warehouse of the Butte Hardware Company, which adjoined that of the Kenyon-Connell Company. It was about 10 o'clock when the first explosion occurred.

It was not suspected that explosives were stored in the warehouse, as such storage is in violation of the city ordinances, which are particularly strict in this respect, owing to the danger arising from the presence of large quantities of high explosives used in mining operations. The firemen, therefore, went to work without any idea of danger, and when the first explosion occurred, killing at least twelve of the firemen, the calamity was wholly unexpected.

The men rallied bravely, however, and with such of the fire apparatus as had escaped destruction, attacked the flames, which, during the confusion, had gained great headway. The work was progressing favorably when a second explosion occurred. The first, it is believed, was caused by nitro-glycerine. It was bad enough, but the second, which resulted from the ignition of two cars of giant powder standing on the side tracks beside the burning building, was absolutely appalling in its force. The shock shattered buildings, knocked down chimneys, and rent limb from limb men within 300 yards of it. It wiped out of existence what remained of the Fire Department, killing men and horses and converting the fire engines into heaps of twisted and discolored metal.

The Second Explosion Most Fatal.

This explosion was the most fatal of the three for the reason that when a quantity of giant powder stored in the warehouse of the Butte Warehouse Company blew up, a few minutes later, there was practically no one left to be killed. The last explosion, however, was fully as powerful as the second. The warehouse was absolutely destroyed, not one stone being left upon another, and where the building had stood a great blackened hole, like the crater of a volcano, told of the force of the explosion.

The explosions, coming in rapid succession, terrified and bewildered rescuing parties, and few dared to venture within range of the burning buildings until it was certain that no further danger was to be apprehended.

It was not until nearly 3 o'clock that an ambulance service was organized and the work of removing the dead and the injured was begun in earnest. From that time the work went on systematically and earnestly, and by 6 o'clock it was thought that all the dead had been recovered except the dismembered fragments that were to be found everywhere within a radius of a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion.

A Fireman's Story.

The only firemen who escaped death were David Moher, David Magee, and J. H. Flannery. Magee said to-day:

After reaching the fire we laid 1,000 feet of hose, and Flannery staid at the hydrant. I drove up to the building with the hose, and then drove back about 200 feet and stopped. A moment later the first explosion occurred in the building and the flames burst through the roof. No one was hurt by this explosion. The boys then went back to the building again, thinking the danger was all over.

Jack Sloan came over to the wagon and got an axe and started to cut an opening into the building. My brother William got in the back of the wagon and advised me to drive further away for fear of another explosion. I told him there was no danger and got down to blanket the horses. I usually get off on the side nearest the fire, but this time the horses were between me and the fire, and it is fortunate for me that such was the case. Just as I pulled the blankets down from the seat and spread one of them out to throw it over the horse the second explosion came. I did not see anything, and only remember hearing the awful roar and being knocked down.

When I recovered, a moment later, I found the wagon partly on top of me, with the tongue across my

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—benefit performance. 8:15—The Cotton King.
A 24th St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
BIJOU, Broadway, 30th, 31st Sts—8:15—A Run on the Bank.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague and Clinton Sts—Carmen.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St, 6th and 7th Avs—Lecture.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—3:00—American Symphony Orchestra.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th Sts—8:15—Beethoven String Quartet.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Heart of Ruby.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—1:30—Special benefit performance. 8:00—Superba.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Camille.
HARRIGAN'S, 25th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée.
MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Ned Murphy.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 4TH AV—9:00 A. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	45	35	3:30 P. M.	47	34
6 A. M.	43	35	6 P. M.	48	35
9 A. M.	45	36	9 P. M.	41	33
12 M.	47	35	12 P. M.	38	31

Average temperature yesterday.....34¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....43¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, light westerly winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR QUESTION.

Mayor Strong's position on the question of allowing a restricted sale of liquor on Sunday, as stated to the committee of the Liquor Dealers' Central Association, seems to have been misunderstood by many people, because it was misrepresented in some of the reports. It was made perfectly clear in The Times's report yesterday. Mr. Strong said explicitly: "Where laws exist, they should be enforced, and if they are not proper laws they should be amended," and what he said about the liquor dealers agreeing upon some plan for the regulation of their business on Sunday plainly had reference to amending the law and not to permitting its violation. He declared that he would personally prefer to have the saloons closed on Sunday, but he recognized that others held different views and that their "rights" were to be considered. He apparently favored making a change in the law which would permit a restricted sale on Sunday, but all that he proposed was that the dealers agree upon the change which would suit their views, without in the least promising to favor such change.

This is really a practical question, not so much of "rights" or of opinions upon the moral and social aspects of Sunday liquor selling as of a balance of evils. It is a question of the utmost benefit and the least harm to be attained by legal prescription. It might be a great benefit to the community if all saloons and barrooms could be kept closed and all sale of liquor prevented on Sunday, though that is not altogether certain, for it would probably lead to a general laying in of supplies on Saturday and the multiplication of all manner of places in which they would be consumed on Sunday. This might result in an increase of the worst evils, those of drunkenness and disorder. But, in point of fact, the sale of liquor on Sunday in this city cannot be prevented and will not be prevented under any law or any administration of the law, for no system of espionage that would be tolerated or even possible could accomplish this result absolutely. It would multiply evasions, induce greater secrecy, and stimulate corruption and blackmail beyond anything yet known, but it would not stop the sale of liquor, though it might diminish it. It is doubtful if it would even diminish the actual consumption of intoxicating drinks.

Now, the evasion of law is in itself a great evil, of which the demoralizing effect cannot be measured. It fosters a general disrespect for legal restraint and tends to break down the law-abiding spirit, which is the most important safeguard of society. Its consequences are far worse than a disregard of any recognized standard of Sunday observance, even assuming that the Sabbath would be held any more sacred or be any better observed as such if liquor selling could be prevented. So far as it is a question of moral and religious conduct, it is beyond the proper purview of statute law, and it is only as a question of public order and the protection of the rights of those who wish to observe the Sabbath as a sacred day from interference and disturbance that it is a proper matter of legislation.

Now, as a temperance question and a Sunday question, and also as a question of preserving respect for law and submission to public authority, this is a very practical matter, which should be dealt with in a spirit of temperance and moderation, with a view to the attainment of the highest good that can be attained through public regulation. It is claimed by saloon keepers, by public authorities, and by the citizens generally who favor Sunday opening that the present law has not the support of public opinion in this city, and therefore cannot be enforced, while its existence and the attempt to enforce it are productive of greater evils than it can be made to prevent. It was framed by representatives of the people of the whole State and is applied indiscriminately to communities in which the conditions differ widely. The advocates of Sunday prohibition do not admit that public opinion is against the law so that it cannot be enforced.

There is a conclusive way of testing this question and at the same time adapting the regulation of Sunday liquor selling to the requirements of the community, as evidenced by the sentiment of the people, and that is by leaving it to local option. A bill has already been introduced in the Assembly which provides for submitting to a vote at the next election in cities having a population of 250,000 or more the question of allowing licensed saloons and hotels to have a "side entrance" open on Sunday, and to sell "strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, or beer," provided the front doors of the "barroom" are locked and "all curtains, blinds, shades, or shutters drawn and closed." This may not be the best form in which to put it, but the main point is to allow the people of the community concerned to decide for themselves whether they will have Sunday liquor selling made lawful or not. In no other way can it be ascertained whether public sentiment is for or against it. If it is for it, the policy of the present law cannot be enforced, and if it proves to be against it, the chief excuse of the violators of the law and of the authorities who fail to enforce its provisions will be taken away.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The resignation of M. Casimir-Perier is either discreditable or pitiful. If the late President of the French Republic was in full possession of his faculties, and deliberately resigned his office because he was savagely attacked by political foes, his resignation comes perilously near to "desertion in the face of the enemy," an offense involving not merely cowardice, but treachery. He was elected, on the death of Carnot, as the conspicuous representative of the true republic, the union of liberty with order and justice. His previous political career, his consistent fidelity to a high and intelligent standard, his patriotism, his brilliant service in the war of 1870, his blameless life and unswerving integrity won him the confidence of those who believe profoundly that the republic is the only safety of France, and that the republic is possible only when it is reasonably conservative. It is not credible that he did not know the limitations as well as the opportunities of his great office, and that while he could not "defend himself" in the arena of politics, his real power could not be shaken so long as he held it firmly. To throw up his commission for any reasons that can be even inferred from his own strange statements was an act of inexcusable weakness.

On the other hand, if M. Casimir-Perier's nerves have given out under the strain of his duties and difficulties, as is reported, he is only to be pitied, and France is the victim of an accident wholly unconnected with her system of government or with the particular situation in which she finds herself. From such an accident there is no reason to suppose that she cannot recover. It is but a milder and less exciting form of what happened when Carnot was assassinated, and the organization provided to supply the place of the missing Executive may well be relied on to do its work as wisely and, let us hope, more fortunately than it was done on the former occasion. Nor, even if M. Casimir-Perier's act be not the result of a physical collapse; if it is simply the breakdown of a character that had been unduly trusted, and whose firmness was not equal to the task imposed upon it, we may still regard the probable outcome with hope. There has been no radical change in the constitution of the two chambers which in joint session form the electoral body since the last change in the Presidency. In the Assembly it has been found impossible to consolidate the opponents of the more extreme Left, and the Dupuy Ministry has fallen in consequence. But this was due to the abstention of some fourscore of those who usually supported it, so that it almost seemed that the Ministers were not averse to a fall and were looking to greater strength in the rearrangement thus brought about.

The election will take place to-day. As the case stands, it is impossible that the late President shall again be chosen, and it would clearly be a serious risk for the republic if he were. His re-election without an appeal to the people would give him little, if any, added authority, and the country would constantly fear a repetition of his curious collapse. Of the candidates likely to replace him, MM. Brisson, Waldeck-Rousseau, and Cavaignac appear the strongest in the order named. Of these, M. Brisson reflects most completely the recent temper of the Assembly, while his real capacity and the proof he has given of his stainless character and aggressive honesty would commend him to the more conservative, who appreciate the peril to which the republic is exposed from corruption. And this is, in our judgment, by far the gravest peril that France has to encounter. It is reasonable to think that the essential good sense, the conservatism bred of the wide distribution of small properties, the sobriety that goes with industry, probity, and the love of accumulation—all French characteristics—will in the long run save France from the evil of chimerical radical theories. But corruption in high places compels the common people at once to distrust and detest the republic and prepares them to accept its overthrow. The conservative Republicans and the former active supporters of the ex-President have united on M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who has consented to stand. He is an able man, reputed firm and cool, and of high character. His election or that of M. Brisson would be a hopeful outcome of the situation.

THE BETTER PLAN.

It is announced that the Senate Committee on Cities will give a hearing a week from to-day on the two "Greater New-York" bills introduced by Senators Lexow and Reynolds. The Lexow bill is the one to which we have heretofore referred, declaring the territory included in the plan voted upon at the last election to be "hereby consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and providing that the existing Consolidation Commission prepare and report the legislation necessary for the government of the enlarged municipal corporation. It leaves all the present administrative machinery in operation until displaced or modified by new enactments, and allows the commission all the time it may require, except that it "shall proceed as continuously as may be." The purpose is to avail of the knowledge, experience, and study of the commission, and have the work of effecting the consolidation carried out gradually and carefully.

The Reynolds bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Mayor of New-York, three by the Mayor of Brooklyn, and three by the Governor of the State from the territory included in the consolidation outside of the two cities named, these nine, with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, to constitute a new commission to "prepare a bill or bills for uniting and consolidating in one city and under forms of government therein provided for the territory designated," constituting a charter for such city, &c. It must proceed "as continuously as may be," and "submit such proposed bills as early as practicable in the year 1896." The compensation of each of the nine Commissioners other than the Mayors is to be "at the rate of $10 per day for each and every day not later than the 1st day of February, 1896." Other expenses not exceeding $25,000 are allowed, one-third to be paid by Brooklyn and two-thirds by New-York.

Apparently this commission would be required to submit its work all at once, instead of "from time to time," and would be expected to finish it within about a year, though it would have the knowledge to acquire which the present commission has been some five years in accumulating. The present Commissioners receive no salaries, and the Lexow bill provides for expenses to the amount of $25,000 to be apportioned between New-York and Brooklyn in proportion to the assessed value of real estate. We still think that the plan of letting the present commission finish its work the better one, and the only advantage we see in the other is that of making nine places at $10 a day for appointees of three Republican officials.

The Reynolds bill appears to be merely a device to put the consolidation work into Republican hands.

A REFORM CANDIDATE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The action of the Democratic Convention yesterday in Philadelphia clears the situation there greatly. The nomination of ex-Gov. Pattison for Mayor was a loyal response to the demand of public opinion for a candidate who is sure to give impartial, upright, and energetic management of city affairs. Gov. Pattison, though a Democrat in national politics, has four times been elected to high office in Pennsylvania, twice as Controller in the City of Philadelphia and twice to the still more important office of Governor. Every election has necessarily been due to Republican votes, since that party is in an overwhelming majority in the State, so that Mr. Pattison may with perfect fairness be said, in State politics, to stand for the honest men of both parties. Were he to accept the nomination without any pledge whatever, his past career, his personal character, and the obligation imposed by an election would be ample guarantee that he would serve the whole city loyally, with no desire or thought for partisan advantage. If any further proof were needed of the good faith of the Democratic Convention, it is found in the unanimous nomination for Tax Receiver of Mr. Bonnaffon, a well-known, zealous, and honest Republican.

The good people of Philadelphia may well take heart of hope. They have now only to defend their rights in the spirit shown in Brooklyn when Mr. Schieren was elected and in New-York when Mr. Strong was elected to redeem their city as these cities have been redeemed. The defeat of the proposed nomination of Senator Penrose by the Republican convention was a victory for good government, but a negative rather than a positive victory. It was due in great part to the quarrel between Quay and Martin, and it was accompanied by the nomination of Mr. Warwick, a man whom, after thorough investigation and careful deliberation, The Times cannot believe to be equal to the work of reform. No one can for a moment doubt that, judged by their past, by what is known of them in public office, by their character, their associations, and the obligations they have assumed, Messrs. Warwick and Pattison cannot be classed together. No one can question that the latter is incomparably safer and sure to give, if elected, far better service.

Moreover, the nomination of Pattison and Bonnaffon places the fight against the "combine" in the elections for the Councils on a much better footing. Philadelphia is now in a situation for an assault all along the line on the men who, singly and in conspiracy, have robbed and abused the city, who have deprived it of the benefits it was entitled to, and have levied an enormous thieves' tax on such benefits as it has been allowed to obtain. The fortunes of the people of the city are in their own hands. They know the character if not the whole extent of the corruption from which they have suffered and been disgraced. They know who are responsible for that corruption. They are provided with a candidate for Mayor who can be trusted absolutely to do all that the powers of the office will enable any man to do to correct evil and to advance good. The association with Gov. Pattison of a sound Republican is a conspicuous and added guarantee of the non-partisan character of the reform movement, while the ward elections offer an opportunity of fortifying the Executive by an honest local Legislature. They have but to do their full duty to win all that they could fairly hope for at any one election.

THE RAILWAY OUTLOOK.

For the first time in more than a year the Atchison system is able to report increased weekly earnings. In the first week of this month the earnings of the entire system aggregated $659,128, which exceeds the earnings for the corresponding week of last year by $27,139, and is $44,427 greater than the earnings for the same week in 1893. A particularly gratifying feature of this increase in Atchison earnings is the fact that it shows an improvement in business on every important branch of the system. The Atchison Road proper, the St. Louis and San Francisco line, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Colorado Midland each reports an increase in earnings for the first week of 1895.

While there is a little falling off in the revenues of some of the Eastern and Southern roads, the outlook throughout the Southwest and in some parts of the West is very encouraging for railroad business. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, for instance, reports an increase of $45,197 in its earnings for the first week of January. The St. Louis Southwestern, for the same period, shows a gain of $23,100, the Texas and Pacific a gain of $11,000, and the Wabash a gain of $7,235.

The new year opens uncommonly well for the Illinois Central Road, which reports an increase in earnings of $47,000 for the first week in January. The Denver and Rio Grande shows an increase in the same week of $16,400, the International and Great Northern an increase of $21,435, the Ohio Southern an increase of $3,377, the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville an increase of $3,127, the Toledo and Ohio Central an increase of $4,386, the Lake Erie and Western $2,392, the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling $1,829, the Wheeling and Lake Erie $1,161, and the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan an increase of $1,340. Except for the large falling off in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, and the St. Paul Roads, the railroads of this country would show an average percentage of increased earnings for the first week of the current month.

Another encouraging sign of an improvement in business conditions in the West is the increased number of loaded freight cars handled in Indianapolis, which is an important junction point. During the week ending on the 12th inst. there were 15,784 loaded freight cars handled in that city, an increase over the previous week of 1,875, and an increase of 1,445 cars over the second week of January one year ago. A heavy eastbound movement of grain is expected within the next few days, partly in consequence of the recent break in rates. West-bound traffic has been unusually light since the first of the year, but large shipments of merchandise are looked for within the next four weeks.

THE MAYOR AND THE PARKS.

It is authoritatively announced—at least it is announced by the Park Commissioners "of opposing political faith"—that no further steps will be taken by the present Park Board toward the appointment of a landscape architect. That is to say, that so long as this work is carried on under the direction of the present Board of Park Commissioners it will not have the benefit of professional superintendence. It is going on all the same; and, of course, the prosecution of the work means that it will be more and more difficult and costly for a landscape architect, when one comes to be appointed, to correct the mistakes that have been made and are making by the contractor and the engineer. The work is going on with no guarantee whatever that it will not be an eyesore and a disgrace to the city when it is completed, except the assurance of Messrs. Clausen and Tappen, whose opinion upon this subject nobody in his senses would think of paying 5 cents for, or of accepting if it were offered gratis.

This is a very outrageous state of things, the more outrageous because the Park Commission has in its employ a landscape architect whom they decline to consult because he is "obnoxious." All the people of New-York who are professionally or otherwise supposed to have any sensibilities on such a subject are opposed to the action of the Park Commissioners, which indeed meets with the unanimous condemnation of those who are either entitled to have or who, in fact, have any opinion about it. This condemnation has been so heavy that one of the Park Commissioners, Mr. Clausen, found it too heavy for him to bear and offered his resignation, which the Mayor has declined for the present to accept, preferring to wait for legislation which will enable him to effect a general reorganization.

In this the Mayor seems to have erred. His general objection to tinkering with the departments by putting in a Commissioner here and a Commissioner there, when there is a chance that by waiting he may have a chance to make a more thorough reformation, is doubtless quite sound. But it does not apply to the special exigency in the Park Board. That board is actively engaged in doing mischief by constructing a driveway along a river shore as if it were a railway embankment, and by refusing to take the advice of anybody who knows more about the matter than its own members. The longer this mischief continues the more costly and difficult it will be to undo it. There is no prospect at all that the present Park Commission will consent to undo it. Indeed, the majority of the members present for duty have explicitly committed themselves against undoing it, but one of them has had the grace to offer his resignation. By accepting it and appointing his successor the Mayor has the opportunity of reconstituting the board and giving Mr. Bell a colleague who is not committed to resist the popular demand that the speedway shall be treated as an extension of the parks and who would have no motive for resisting that demand. In other words, by appointing a successor to Mr. Clausen the Mayor would put a stop to the mischief which Mr. Clausen is doing and will continue to do so long as he is a Park Commissioner.

Mr. Clausen himself is so sensible of the odium which he has acquired in his treatment of this matter that he has tried to relieve himself of it, in the first place, by resignation, and in the second place by proposing that the execution of the speedway should be taken away from the Park Department. The first proposition was entirely proper; the second is outrageous and absurd. The Park Department is the appointed guardian of the aesthetic interests of the city, and there is no other. If its Commissioners neither know nor care about those interests and betray them so as to lose the confidence of the public, the proper course is to put men in their places who do know and do care. The present Commissioners refuse even to invoke the advice of their official adviser. It is adding insult to injury for one of them to propose that an aesthetic work shall be turned out of the department to which it clearly belongs and transferred to some other department which has no aesthetic functions to perform nor any means of performing them. Moreover, such a change would take time and involve legislation, and there is no time to be lost. It is to be hoped that the Mayor will see in the predicament to which the Park Commissioners have brought the speedway a good reason for making an exception to his rule, for accepting Mr. Clausen's resignation, and filling Mr. Clausen's place with a man who understands and shares the intelligent and prevailing opinion on this subject.

The new Recorder is in the way to correct more than one abuse that has grown up in our criminal jurisprudence. The other day he set free a prisoner who had been kept in jail, after an acquittal, upon no legal commitment whatever. Yesterday he charged the Grand Jury respecting the case of a prisoner who was brought before him to be tried for murder very tipsy, in circumstances that showed that he had procured intoxicating liquor while in custody. It appears that either one of the keepers of the Tombs or the Deputy Sheriff who brought the man to court or some officer of the court must have supplied the man with drink. Neither of these classes of public servants is above the suspicion of eking out its regular pay with bribes to enable prisoners to get drunk. In directing the Grand Jury to inquire into the matter and to extend that inquiry into an investigation of prisons, Mr. Goff has probably put them in the way of making disclosures that will startle the public.

Considerable gratitude is due to Dr. John T. Nagle for his identification of the disease now known as "the grip" with one which was known in 1510 by the residents of Ireland as "the coccoluche" or "the coccoluccio." Not only was the fact interesting in itself, but it had the added merit of setting not a few people at work with dictionaries in an effort to trace the history of a word that turns out to be an extremely curious one. It is immeasurably older than 1510 and has roots striking down through Latin and Greek into Sanskrit and related Eastern languages. Ireland undoubtedly got the term from France, and France from Italy. The Latin form was "cucullus," which means a hood; that in turn came through two or three intermediate forms from the Greek verb "kalupto," among whose definitions is "to hide," or "to cover." Had it been Ulysses, instead of Dr. Nagle, who looked up the history of the grip, he would have been at once reminded of the nymph Calypso, whose name has the same derivation, and he would have proceeded, no doubt, to indulge in reminiscences much more lively than even etymological researches can ever be. The disease of 1510 received its name exactly as stated by the old authority whom our Register of Vital Statistics quoted, from the close hood worn by people suffering from or threatened by it. The word whose present French form is "coqueluche" was once a generic term for any sort of cough or cold, the original meaning having been quite lost. Now "coqueluche" is applied only to whooping cough, except in a phrase or two like "coqueluche de la ville" and "coqueluche des dames," where a modified form of the old signification seems to survive. The effort made by several lexicographers to connect "coqueluche," in the sense of whooping cough, with the crowing of a cock, which children afflicted with the disease more or less nearly imitate, seems to be simply a piece of guesswork. It is, however, the derivation most often given.

Many a sugar planter in St. Kitt's and Antigua doubtless heaved a sigh of relief when he read, posted up on the bulletin board in the Post Office at Basseterre or St. Johns, the dispatch from London announcing that Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith had been transferred from the Leeward Islands to the Bahamas. None the less was Haynes Smith, as everybody down there calls him, the best Governor the Leeward Islands have had in the memory of living men. His energy, his enterprise, his progressive spirit, worked a revolution in the whole region over which he ruled. He improved the towns, built roads, invited capital from England and the United States, brought about improvements in the methods of sugar making, and vehemently insisted, in season and out, that if the planters would go to work, instead of spending all their time in lamentation over the passing of the "good old days" when they were all Princes, the West Indies might get out of their dead-and-alive state and be moderately prosperous again. So he was a most troublesome sort of a person to the old fellows whose favorite idea of life as a judicious mixture of despair and "swizzles" he derided, denounced, and disturbed, and whom he forced to pay big taxes, that he might bring about public improvements for their manifest benefit. He made them spend money, and on the islands, instead of in England. To the English West Indian mind that is insanity. So they growled at Haynes Smith all day long, meanwhile suspecting that he was a great man, which suspicion in no wise lessened his unpopularity, but rather increased it. If Sir Francis Fleming, who comes from Sierra Leone as Sir William's successor, carries on Sir William's policy, he, too, will be unpopular, but he will prove himself to be a most excellent Governor.

It is curious to read, in the foreign papers, that Count Jean de Chabannes de la Palice has just ordered a racing yacht made of aluminium, and to cost £2,000. This Count Jean is a direct descendant of that famous M. de la Palisse who fought with Francis I. in Italy, and whose death at Pavia started, by the queerest of chances, an endless series of comical verses that are familiar to all French children. M. de la Palisse was a grave and serious warrior and diplomat, but a poet, with the best intentions in the world, wrote a little piece about him which, by the separation of one of its words into two, could be made to read, "a quarter of an hour before his death he was still alive." Somebody saw the chance, divided the word, and a laugh was started that has lasted for centuries. Now they sing of the old hero, "If he had not married he would have died a bachelor," and "he never put on his hat without covering his head," and so on without end. This, surely, is a rather pathetic fate to befall one who was really a great man and never did an absurd thing in his life.

The Purring Cat.

I should be curious to know if the purring of a cat has ever been more prettily or more quaintly described than by a little four-year-old friend of mine, who one day said of a pet cat which was giving vent to his feline satisfaction: "Oh, listen! he's got a bee in his heart!"—The Spectator.

"MANON LESCAUT" AT THE OPERA

DEBUT OF MISS SYBIL SANDERSON IN HER NATIVE LAND.

A Large Audience Greets the American Prima Donna—Jean de Reszke Heard in a New Part.

There was a really brilliant audience in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. In ordinary circumstances one might have been justified in supposing that an opera which is so unfamiliar to the average operagoer in this city as to be practically a novelty had called out this audience. Massenet's "Manon" was heard once in the course of the quondam Col. Mapleson's reign at the Academy of Music, but it has since been conspicuously absent from the repertoire of opera in this city. Yet there does not appear to be good ground for supposing that the work alone could have called out such an audience on such a discouraging night. There was additional attraction in the matter of Miss Sybil Sanderson's first appearance as a prima donna in her native land. The audience was present mainly to hear a singer of Parisian repute in one of her favorite rôles, and, incidentally, to hear Jean de Reszke in a new part; for last night he sang the Chevalier des Grieux for the first time. Miss Sanderson's début was, of course, an interesting feature of the musical season, and, judging from the shower of bouquets that fell upon the stage at the end of the first act, the audience had come prepared to make it an event. In all probability Miss Sanderson will have to suffer a little from the reaction that will set in after her immense advance puffery; but she may survive the ordeal. The opera may fairly claim the first consideration here, for the play, after all, is the thing.

"Manon" was given Dec. 23, 1885, with Minnie Hauck, Giannini, Cherubini, Mme. Lablache, and—of last night's cast—Signor Rinaldini, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mlle. de Vigne. The opera did not make a profound impression at that time, and that readily accounts for its lack of frequent repetition since. The reasons are not especially difficult to discover. In the first place, the story is without any element of strong human sympathy. This, of course, refers to the story as it appears in the operatic libretto. No one can by any possibility become deeply interested in a young woman who is so shallow, so vain, so frivolous, and so unimpressive as the Manon of this opera. She has no grand vices, no grand passions, no masterful follies. She is a Dresden-china sinner, an intriguing soubrette. And as for her lover, the pondulous Des Grieux, who is going into a monastery and who is going to marry, and who is going into the monastery again when his lady love runs away with another man, and who deserts it again at her first nod—who can care for him?

M. Massenet's music is not quite as invertebrate as the story. It is pretty, it is graceful, it is fluent, and it is well written. But if a man of Massenet's standing could not produce music that deserved these words of praise, it would be a sad state of affairs. It can be added that the music is full of delicate and poetic significance which was utterly obscured last night by the cast-iron reading of the score by Signor Bevignani. Nor can it be said that the work of the principal singers was always such as to convey to the auditors the beauties of the music. It must be borne in mind that "Manon" was not composed with a pallett of rich colors. It is more like a fine engraving. It must be added that the Metropolitan Opera House is altogether too large a place for a work of this kind. The vast spaces and forcible methods of our operatic houses will not do for works like "Manon." They need the congenial atmosphere of a small auditorium, sympathetic conducting, an orchestra that is like a single, sensitive instrument under the director's hand, and artists who have the refinement of high comedy art.

The production of the opera was pictorially all that could be expected. There was a three-horse coach loaded with trunks, a victoria and pair for the flight of Manon and Des Grieux, handsome scenes, and pretty costumes for the chorus. There were also evidences of stage management, which was supposed to have become a lost art at the Metropolitan. The presentation of "Manon" was in every way creditable to the managers.

And now for Miss Sanderson. In the first place, the American public will not be disappointed in her appearance. She has lost none of the beauty which fascinated Paris when she made her appearance as Esclarmonde at the Opera Comique in 1889. She has plenty of handsome garments, and she wears them with distinction. She has jewels, too, which she should not wear in the first scene. Her voice is a very light and colorless soprano of great range. It is known that she sings the high G, which the Parisians call her Eiffel Tower note, but it has been remarked frequently that high notes are not art. Miss Sanderson's voice lacks warmth and emotional character. It is pretty, but it is much too small for the Metropolitan. It frequently runs to the quality called white, and this characteristic is increased by faulty placing at times. Her high notes are thin and strident, but the upper part of her middle register is good. Her staccati are extremely sharp and wooden. Of course, she has a good comprehension of the rôle of Manon, and at the end of the third scene, in the duet with Des Grieux, she sang with a good deal of feeling. Her acting is graceful, but it is not convincing.

M. Jean de Reszke again covered himself with glory. If it was, indeed, his first performance of the Chevalier, it was remarkable for its freedom and certainty. His singing was always poetic and full of sentiment, and in the third scene it reached a height of passion which called forth an emphatic and irresistible demand for a repitition of the principal air. It might be a good idea for M. de Reszke to reconsider his first two costumes. They were decidely unbecoming.

Of the other members of the cast their is little to say, owing to the secondary nature of their labors. Signor Ancona sang the music of Lescaut acceptably, and M. Castelmary gave a capital performance of Guillot, speaking the lines of the dialogue, of which the part chiefly consists, like an experienced actor. The cast was as follows:

Manon Lescaut	Miss Sybil Sanderson
Rosette	Mlle. de Vigne
Pousette	Mlle. Bauermeister
Javotte	Mme. Van Cauteran
Lescaut	Signor Ancona
Le Comte des Grieux	M. Plancon
Guillot	M. Castelmary
Bretigny	Signor Gromzeski
Le Chevalier des Grieux	M. Jean de Reszke

The Miners Paid for the Strike.

From The Baltimore American.

The miners of Allegany and Garrett Counties paid over a quarter of a million of dollars for the strike in which they engaged last Summer. It cost each man $80, and brought him back nothing. These figures are from the annual report which Mr. McMahon, the Mine Inspector, has submitted to Gov. Brown. And in this strike the Maryland miners had no special grievance of their own, but were induced to quit work solely for the purpose of showing their sympathy with strikers in the West. It was a very expensive mistake, and a majority of those who took part in it are now willing to admit that they were in the wrong.

Erroneous Quotations to Deceive.

From The Baltimore American.

Under a ruling of the Post Office Department, merchants who send out circulars which contain over quotations of the market are liable to punishment for misuse of the mails. It is taken for granted that such circulars are intended to mislead and to obtain money under false pretenses. The practice has become very common, but the department means to put a stop to it, and serves warning that the law will be strictly enforced.

A GREAT MILITARY BALL

Madison Square Garden Filled with the Old Guard's Guests.

SOLDIERS PRESENT FROM MANY STATES

The Grand March Led by Gen. N. A. Miles and Major T. E. Sloan—The Great Amphitheatre Beautifully Decorated.

HANDSOME GOWNS IN THE BOXES

Dancing Kept Up Long After Midnight—List of Some of the Prominent Persons Present.

At the grand pageant presented at the twenty-eighth annual ball of the Old Guard in Madison Square Garden last evening it is estimated that there were 15,000 persons present.

These annual fêtes of the Old Guard are not only on a larger scale than any other social event in the City of New-York, but are the largest in the country.

Nothing can begin to compare with it, except the inaugural balls at Washington, and it is doubtful if they reach the colossal size of last night's festivities.

Inside the Garden the decorations of bunting, banners, and shields presented a

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
Commander of the Department of the Atlantic.

brilliant spectacle. A background of pure white was arranged in the front balconies and the end and floor boxes, and upon this were displayed flags, trophies, and ancient armor.

From the roof of the huge amphitheatre was suspended a canopy of streamers in white and shrimp, below which were clusters of draperies and American flags. The galleries on both sides and the openings below were hung with draperies in the two colors, white and pink.

At the Fourth Avenue end of the hall was the officers' marquee. It was an elaborate structure, representing an ancient Roman forum, and was arranged upon an elevated marble platform, the marble arches, columns, and entrances being made brilliant by thousands of electric lights.

A mass of blue drapery above represented the sky, upon which and facing the big auditorium were the words "Old Guard," displayed in letters formed of electric lights.

Curtains of the blue drapery separated this marquee from the main hall before the opening of the ball.

Opening of the Ball.

The ball was opened about 10:30 o'clock. The band had been playing for some time previously, and a number of people from the rapidly-gathering crowds were promenading around the big arena in the soft half-light which prevailed.

At a given signal the lights were turned up, showing the brilliancy of the decorations, uniforms, and handsome gowns.

To the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" eight members of the Old Guard, in full uniform and bearskin caps, preceded by the color bearer, marched to the front of the marquee. There the curtains had been drawn aside, showing the Reception Committee and the women assisting it, with Major Thomas E. Sloan in the centre.

The colors were saluted and the ball was opened.

The ladies assisting Mrs. Thomas E. Sloan to receive were Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. B. J. Rogers, Mrs. Wyckoff Vanderhoef, Mrs. Louis F. Georgen, Mrs. James Lestrande, Mrs. Edward Scott, Mrs. Percy Shedd, Mrs. Eugene E. Bogert, Mrs. Wil-

Gen. James McLeer.
Commander of the Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y.

liam R. Broxey, Mrs. M. Ulman, Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Mrs. M. E. Storer, Mrs. T. C. Oakley, Mrs. W. Irving Martin, Mrs. George S. Groesbeck, Mrs. H. B. Banta, Mrs. Hiram Becker, Mrs. J. A. Cockerell, Mrs. George Green, Mrs. G. H. Wyatt, Mrs. J. M. Varian, Mrs. J. T. Linthicum, Mrs. J. T. Wenman, Mrs. J. H. Black, Miss Copeland, Miss Rogers, Miss Dunkhouse, Miss Varian, Miss Beckel, Miss Townsend, Miss Faris, Miss Barrett, Miss Hawley, Miss Chapin, Miss Chesterman, Miss Latasa, Miss Brown, and Miss Warren.

The first dance on the programme and an interesting feature of the occasion was the Lanciers Militaire, "Old Guard," by Rampone. It is a part of the creed of every Old Guardsman to dance this lancers, and a part they never neglect.

When the ball was fully under way there were probably 200 different varities of uniforms on the floor, including the bright scarlet coats of the Englishmen.

The Grand Military March.

At midnight came the grand military march of the Old Guard, led by Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Major Sloan. It is an historical part of the Old Guard reception. All the military and naval guests were invited to participate, and from 1,000 to 1,200 men were in line.

The music, composed for this occasion, was dedicated to Major Thomas E. Sloan, by Joseph G. Rampone, Band Master of the Old Guard. It is entitled "Grand Battle March." It was played by the combined Military Band and Orchestra of 125 performers, and was marked by bombshell and grape shot effects.

Before the march was over the last of the guests had made their appearance, and the ball was fully under way.

The Old Guard never does anything by halves, and, notwithstanding the early hour of commencement, the adjournment was late.

There were twenty-five numbers on the order of dances, and the daylight outside was beginning to show very pale beside the brilliancy within when the last notes of "Home, Sweet Home," sounded.

Gov. Morton was expected, but was unable to attend. He was represented by Gen. McAlpin.

Guard duty was performed by Sergt. George W. Homans, Privates John H. Ammon, Thomas F. Ryder, F. B. Langston, William L. Stillwell, Eugene Fink, and William J. C. Berry. They reported to the Adjutant at 10 o'clock in full uniform, including bearskin shako, bayonet scabbard, and cartridge box. They were distributed on various posts in the big Garden.

Capt. William Henry White, Capt. George Green, Lieut. Charles Chumar, Sergt. Charles H. Heyzer, James P. Whitfield, Charles C. Hummel, George L. Winn, Charles H. Covell, and Miles H. Bergen were detailed for special duty.

Members of the Committees.

The various committees were as follows:

General Committee—Major Thomas E. Sloan, Chairman; Capt. William Henry White, First Vice Chairman; Capt. L. Frank Barry, Second Vice Chairman; Capt. James F. Wenman, Treasurer; Capt. Edward P. Moore, Secretary, and all the active members of the Old Guard.

Honorary Committee (white badge)—Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Chairman; Gov. Levi P. Morton, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Gen. James McLeer, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, James E. Campbell, Col. Flavius J. Allen, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, United States Army; Major Charles Woolmer Williams, Honourable Artillery Company, London; Capt. Sidney M. Hedges, Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Massachusetts; ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor William L. Strong, and David G. Yuengling, Jr.

Reception Committee (orange badge)—Major Thomas E. Sloan, Chairman; Capts. William Henry White, L. Frank Barry, Belden J. Rogers, George Green, John W. Brown, H. R. McMurray, Tracy B. Warren, Henry L. Faris, James F. Wenman, H. H. Warner, John E. Cossart, David M. Hildreth, T. N. Melvin, Daniel D. Wylie, Edward P. Moore, and Joseph Naylor; Lieuts. James H. Stevens, John A. Clussman, James Hamel, Charles H. Huestis, Thomas C. De Luce, James Gayler, Charles A. Stadler, William D. May, A. T. Decker, S. M. Saunders, Henry C. Piercy, C. T. McClenachan, and Charles H. Chumar; Sergts. David S. Skinner, Schuyler L. Gerard, George H. Van Ness, Morison Hoyt, James K. Mason, E. P. Sanderson, William H. Seaich, John C. Copeland, George W. Homans, and Charles H. Heyzer; Walter Scott, H. H. Brockway, T. W. B. Hughes, John J. Glasson, Joseph Koch, John Martine, C. Stockton Halsted, George W. Skellen, Benjamin F. Moore, Walter K. Paye, James P. Whitfield, William H. Kirby, Rastus S. Ransom, Isaac E. Hoagland, H. W. T. Mali, John H. Ammon, John J. Quinn, Robert C. Brown, Benjamin Gurney, Jacob Hess, George H. Rich, S. Ellis Briggs, Horace J. Farrington, Miles H. Bergen, Alexander Slater, C. M. Richmond, George W. Robertson, Robert P. Lyon, and Edwin O. Hotchkiss.

House Committee (red badge)—Lieut. Charles A. Stadler, Chairman; Lieut. Charles H. Huestis, First Vice Chairman; George Chappell, Second Vice Chairman;

Lieut. Belden J. Rogers.
Quartermaster of the Old Guard.

Sergt. William F. Coxford; Corps. L. R. Jagga- and Joseph Torrey, J. E. Bazley, Eugene Finck, Otto Heppenheimer, R. J. Leggat, Orville Oddie, Thomas G. Rigney, A. L. Soulard, Victory E. Wetmore, Charles E. Rector, William D. Mann, William H. Schott, George F. Cummings, Joseph H. Horton, Henry A. Harrison, F. B. Langston, C. A. Peverelly, T. A. Roessle, S. Calhoun Smith, William G. Winans, C. Theodore Griffith, Reno R. Billington, Peter Kenny, Frederick A. Allen, George H. Chatterton, A. H. Weigle, Thomas Moore, Louis F. Hallen, Benjamin F. Allen, J. Otis Woodward, Richard H. Poillon, Henry J. Moore, and I. E. Hoagland.

Floor Committee (blue badge)—Adjt. George H. Wyatt, Chairman; Lieut. Charles T. McClenachan, Vice Chairman; Sergt. Major A. W. Peters, Sergts. E. P. Sanderson, Charles A. Groth, James G. McMurray, Benjamin F. Moore, Jr., George W. Homans, John Parr, Frederick W. Seybel, David H. Lichtenstein, and James O'Neil; Corps. Thomas F. Ryder, Adolph E. Dick, James W. Thompson, A. M. Alexanderson, Byron Alger, George L. Winn, and Charles W. Topping; Alonzo W. Foster, Charles H. Covell, Myron T. Wilbur, Charles C. Hummel, Robert Dinwiddie, George W. White, Charles W. Spear, John Oothout, Thomas S. Brennan, George H. Pride, E. F. Jenkins, J. T. Smith, William J. C. Berry, John W. S. Aspell, John J. Cullen, Augustus C. Foster, Eben B. Woodward, Henry H. Brewster, E. L. Knoedler, Frank M. Coleman, John D. Quincy, William M. Stillwell, George J. Seabury, Frank H. Clement, Joseph O. Harvey, T. J. Montgomery, and Washington E. Connor.

The Box Holders.

The central boxes were taken as follows:

No. 1, Major Gen. McAlpin and staff; 2, George J. Seabury; 3, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles; United States Army, and staff; 4, Major Gen. McAlpin and staff; 5, Capt. Joseph Naylor.

In the large arena boxes were taken as follows:

No. 89, Third Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.; 90, R. Hartman; 91, Gen. Fitzgerald and staff; 92, Mrs. George H. Chatterton; 93, officers of Second Battery; 94, Mrs. J. T. Linthicum; 95, Gov. Coffin of Connecticut and staff; 96, officers of Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; 97, John Quinn; 98, F. De Bary & Co.; 99, Joshua Gregg; 100, A. E. Dick; 101, Warren E. Smith; 102, David Zabriskie; 103, P. A. Dollard; 104, Capt. George Green; 106, Capt. George Green.

The holders of arena boxes were:

No. 3, F. Draz; 4, Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J.; 5, Mrs. William Laytin; 6, Jere T. Smith; 7, Corp. J. H. Ammon; 9, Joseph O. Harvey; 11, H. H. Brockway; 12, Peter Kenny; 13, Inez E. de Anganca; 14, Mrs. J. W. Cornwell; 15, Major J. Sampson; 16, Lieut. Charles A. Stadler; 17, W. G. Winans; 18, E. Fellows Jenkins; 19, C. P. Barker; 20, Capt. Belden J. Rogers; 21, Walter Brown; 22, Capt. William Henry White; 23, Col. D. E. Austen, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; 24, Capt. William Henry White; 25, John W. Sisson; 26, A. C. Washington; 27, Albert Tilt; 28, Capt. L. Frank Barry; 29, Mrs. M. Todd; 30, William H. Seaich; 31, Col. H. K. White; 32, Major Thomas E. Sloan; 33, Capt. D. A. Nesbitt; 35, United Service Club; 36, Lieut. William D. May; 37, J. M. Ceballos; 38, Lieut. C. T. McClenachan; 39, William Gordon; 40, Gen. Varian; 41, Harper & Burnham; 42, W. W. Farmer; 44, Mrs. E. F. Beckel; 45, Dora Young; 47, Officers of Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; 48, George Willis White; 49, Gen. Wanser of New-Jersey and staff; 50, Mr. Woolsey; 51, Gen. Wanser of New-Jersey and staff; 52, Major Dexter H. Follett of Boston; 53, A. M. Alexanderson; 54, T. F. Ryder; 55, Lieut. Henry C. Piercy; 57, E. T. Piercy; 58, C. H. Covell; 59, A. J. Adams; 60, W. R. Brixey; 61, John Doerr; 62, W. R. Brixey; 63, Col. W. D. Mann; 64, Peter F. Meyer; 65, James K. Mason; 67, Mrs. Clarence A. Postley; 68, Col. A. C. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; 72, W. H. Cauldwell; 74, Senator John McCarthy; 76, Francis B. Robert; 80, Mrs. Darling.

The holders of first tier boxes were:

No. 3, Mrs. J. W. Fellows; 4, E. DuVivier; 5, F. H. Clement; 7, Dr. A. M. Phelps; 8, A. M. Powell; 9, D. G. Yuengling, Jr.; 11, C. R. Flint; 13, Major Edward Owen; 14, Mrs. M. F. Coates; 15, F. B. Lund; 16, H. M. Unger; 17, William Carey; 18, H. B. Jagoe.

Distinguished Guests.

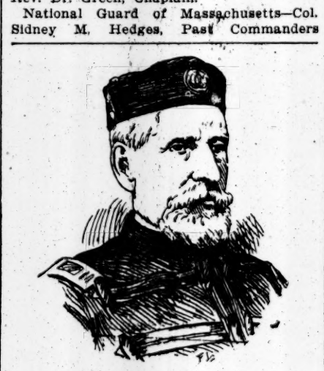
Among the distinguished guests who accepted invitations from the Old Guard were:

United States Army.—Gens. Nelson A. Miles, H. L. Abbott, Robert Nugent, George H. McKibben, and H. Duane; Cols. Loomis L. Langdon, W. B. Beck, Joseph R. Smith, Hughes, Sewtelle, Barr, and Volkmar; Majors Carey, Hoff, and George R. Smith; Capts. Allen, Higgins, Maus, John W. Dillenback, William P. Van Ness, J. W. Summerhayes, Spurgeon, W. S. Schley, C. H. Lester, F. D. Garritty, N. L. Jarvis, and William H. Merrell.

United States Navy.—Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, Surgeons E. H. Marsteller, John M. Steel, A. W. Dunbar, Russell, and Nelson H. Drake; Chief Engineers H. Schuyler Ross and Charles P. Howell, Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, and Commander J. W. Miller of the New-York Naval Reserves.

National Guard of New-York.—Gens. Louis Fitzgerald, E. A. Whitlock, and James McLeer; Cols. Alexis C. Smith, William Seward, and John Jacob Astor; Lieut. Cols. Thomas B. Rand and Wallace A. Downs; Majors Henry Chauncey, Jr., David K. Case, A. P. Mordant, Fred L. Holmes, and G. H. Smith; Capts. H. P. Fowler, George W. Rand, Louis Wendel, N. B. Thurston, Arthur R. Jarrett, William B. Blackmann, R. F. Tompkins, A. M. Hare, David Wilson, and William Blasis; Adjts. F. W. Silicockn, Francis G. Langdon, and A. S. Pierson, the Rev. Dr. Green, Chaplain.

National Guard of Massachusetts—Col. Sidney M. Hedges, Past Commanders



Capt. James F. Wenman.
Commander of Company B, Old Guard.

A. Whittemore and William Hatch Jones, Major E. W. M. Bailey, Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General; Col. Bowdoin S. Parker, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. D. K. Emerson.

National Guard of Pennsylvania—Cols. George H. North, Krumbhaar, Henry T. Dechert, and DeLancey G. Walker; Majors Thurber T. Brazer, Charles H. Worman, and A. H. Hartung.

National Guard of Delaware—Gen. G. J. Hart, and Col. E. T. Cooper.

National Guard of Rhode Island—Adjt. Gen. Elisha Dyer.

National Guard of New-Hampshire and Vermont—Col. H. B. Cilley, Adjt. John Gannon, Jr., Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, and Cols. S. W. Cummings, John J. Warden, and William Seward Webb.

National Guard of Connecticut—Gov. Coffin, Col. H. W. Werrell, Majors M. F. Warren and A. M. Dickenson, and Capt. William C. Cheney.

National Guard of New-Jersey—Adjt. Gen. Stryker, Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, Cols. G. W. Terribery, Loutrel, S. S. V. Murry, and Niger, and Majors John B. Allstrom, Julius G. Shafler, and Robert G. Smith.

National Guard of Maryland—Gov. Frank Brown, Col. Willard Howard, and Capt. Bradley F. Stokes.

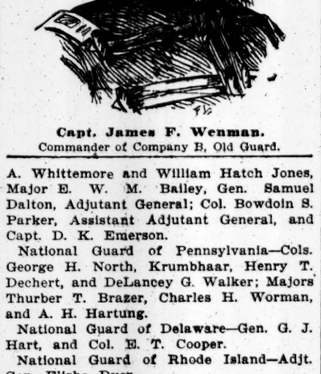
Grand Army of the Republic.—John C. Shotts, Department Commander; James M. Smith, Sr., aide to Commander; Edward J. Mitchell, Quartermaster General, and George M. Brink.

Veterans.—Gen. George W. Wingate, Major Claudius M. Roome, Col. John T. Robeson, Charles B. Braine, William I. Martin, and Major John R. Brown.

Canada.—Lieut. Col. Mason, Royal Grenadiers; Capt. A. M. Irving, Royal Grenadiers, and Lieut. Col. R. B. Hamilton, Queen's Own Rifles.

Consuls.—Chili, Frederick A. Beelen; Persia, H. Ruhven Pratt; Greece, D. N. Botarri; Siam, Isaac T. Smith; Netherlands, John R. Planten; Guatemala, Joaquin Yela; Spain, A. Baldassno Y. Topeti; Netherlands, William B. Gravenhorst; Hawaii, Elisha H. Allen; Nicaragua, A. D. Strauss; Peru, Jose R. de la Torre Bueno; France, Paul D'Absac; France, James Dupas, Chancellor.

Civilians.—Richard A. Storrs, Col. William L. Brown, the Hon. Joseph J. Little,



Major Thomas E. Sloan.
Commander of the Old Guard.

Jerome Buck, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Judge J. F. Daly, James H. Breslin, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, F. K. Hain, Gen. F. A. Starring, ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Edward G. Arthur, Judge William H. Bradley, ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Gen. Martin T. McMahon.

Officers of the Old Guard.

The officers of the Old Guard are: Staff Officers.—Adjutant—Lieut. George H. Wyatt; Quartermaster—Capt. Belden J. Rogers; Commissary—Capt. Tracy B. Warren; Assistant Commissary—Lieut. Alonzo T. Decker; Paymaster—Capt. George Green; Captain of Engineers—Capt. Henry L. Faris; Judge Advocate—Capt. Theodore N. Melvin; Ordnance Officer—Capt. Daniel D. Wylie; Aide de Camp—Lieut. Charles H. Chumar; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. John W. Brown; Surgeon—Capt. Homer H. Warner, M. D.

Honorary Staff—Capts. Edward P. Moore, Joseph Naylor, Henry R. McMurray, David M. Hildreth, and John E. Cossart; First Lieuts. Isaac E. Hoagland, Thomas C. De Luce, James Gayler, and Simon M. Saunders; Second Lieuts. John A. Clussman and James H. Stevens.

Company A—Capt. William Henry White, First Lieut. Charles A. Stadler, Second Lieut. William D. May.

Company B—Capt. James F. Wenman, First Lieut. Henry C. Piercy, Second Lieut. Charles T. McClenachan.

Company C—Capt. L. Frank Barry, First Lieut. James Hamel, Second Lieut. Charles H. Heustis.

Corporate Officers—Capt. Henry L. Faris, Treasurer; Capt. Edward P. Moore, Secretary.

MANY HANDSOME COSTUMES SEEN

The Wives, Daughters, and Guests of the Old Guard in the Boxes.

In spite of the unpleasant weather, the boxes in Madison Square Garden were filled last night with the wives, pretty daughters, and guests of the Old Guard members in all manner of handsome gowns.

Some of the gowns seen in the boxes were as follows:

In the box of Lieut. William D. May was Mrs. May, wearing a handsome gown of black moire and chiffon, with diamond orna-

Gen. E. A. McAlpin.
Gov. Morton's Chief of Staff.

ments. She carried a bouquet of violets.

Mrs. Thomas Asten of Paris was in light blue merior velvet, with point lace and diamonds.

Miss Florence May wore a striking black and white taffeta silk, made up with black chiffon and violets.

In Capt. Belden J. Rogers's box was Mrs. Rogers in a handsome gown of white satin and duchesse lace, with fur trimming and diamond ornaments.

Miss Rogers was in a lovely Louis XV. gown of white satin, with trimmings of yellow satin and Venetian point lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Hiram Becker was in yellow moire, point lace, violets, and diamonds.

Miss Ida M. Savage was in chiffon-covered pink satin, with diamond ornaments.

Miss Mabel Northrop was in pink satin, with pearl and Venetian lace and pearl trimmings, with pearl ornaments.

Miss Marguerite Hicks was in pink moire, with Venetian point lace and diamond and pearl ornaments.

In the box of Lieut. Charles A. Stadler was Mrs. Stadler, in royal blue velvet, point lace, and diamonds.

Miss Stadler was in pink satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, with ornaments of rubies and emeralds.

Miss Josephine M. Stadler was in straw-colored silk and velvet, point de Venice lace, and pearl ornaments.

In the box of Lieut. H. Clay Piercey was Mrs. Piercey in a pale satin brocade, with trimmings of heliotrope velvet and chiffon, heliotrope flowers, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. George Swetland Groesbeck was in white satin, chiffon, and scarlet velvet, with diamond and pearl ornaments.

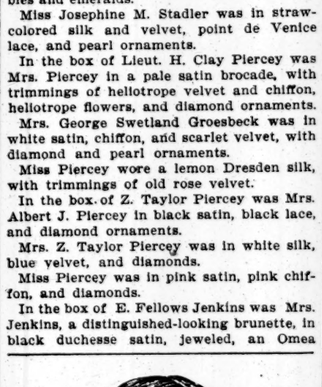
Miss Piercey wore a lemon Dresden silk, with trimmings of old rose velvet.

In the box of Z. Taylor Piercey was Mrs. Albert J. Piercey in black satin, black lace, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Z. Taylor Piercey was in white silk, blue velvet, and diamonds.

Miss Piercey was in pink satin, pink chiffon, and diamonds.

In the box of E. Fellows Jenkins was Mrs. Jenkins, a distinguished-looking brunette, in black duchesse satin, jeweled, an Omea



Capt. William H. White.
Commander of Company A, Old Guard.

bodice, with sleeves of antique Venetian lace points, and jeweled ribbon, edged with sable. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. William J. Merrill was in pink satin and duchesse lace, the bodice handsomely trimmed with point lace and jeweled bands. Her ornaments were diamonds.

In Capt. L. Frank Barry's box was Mrs. Barry in an elaborate costume of royal purple and duchesse lace. Her necklace and ornaments were of diamonds.

Mrs. W. D. E. Allen was in pale yellow and white silk and lace with diamond and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. W. J. Cole was in white satin, with pearl and duchesse lace trimmings, and ornaments of diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. C. F. Cole was in an elaborately trimmed white satin gown, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. F. Davidson was in a unique gown of cerise satin, with ruby and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. M. Wood wore a white-corded silk and chiffon gown, with pearl ornaments.

In the box of Sergt. William F. Coxford was Mrs. Coxford in ivory satin, chiffon, and sable, with diamond ornaments. The flowers were orchids.

Mrs. E. E. Brigham wore a striking gown of black chiffon and yellow velvet, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Thomas T. Hunt wore a beautiful gown of silver brocade, orange velvet, and duchesse lace, with diamond ornaments.

In the box of W. Wallace Farmer was Mrs. Farmer, who wore white satin, duchesse lace, and diamonds.

Miss Farmer wore pearls with a yellow satin and chiffon gown.

Miss Knowles was in blue satin and chiffon, with pearls.

Mrs. C. F. Cuthnig of Cleveland, Ohio, was in black moire and duchesse lace gown.

Miss Hicks wore a pink moire and lace gown.

In the box of Sergt. James Kent Mason was Baron A. Schlippenbach, Russian Vice Consul; Gen. G. W. Pier, and Gen. Brook Postley.

Of the ladies Mrs. Mason wore a blue silk and duchesse lace gown.

Mrs. Charles Starr Munn was in black velvet and point lace.

Mrs. Pier was in pink silk and white lace.

Mrs. Postley wore white satin, with black lace.

In the box of C. H. Covell, Mrs. Covell wore a dark red satin gown, with black lace and diamonds.

Miss Campbell was in pale blue silk and chiffon, with pearl trimmings and diamond ornaments.

In the box of H. H. Brockway was Mrs. Brockway in a beautiful imported gown of white and gold brocaded satin, point lace, and feathers. She wore a diamond necklace.

Mrs. C. H. Brockway was in black moire and pink satin, with bodice of jet and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Owen Ward was in a brocaded satin gown of white, with rich trimmings of old lace and diamond ornaments.

In W. H. Sealch's box was Mrs. Seaich in a Nile green brocaded silk and white satin gown, with trimmings of silver and pearls. She wore diamond ornaments and a pearl necklace.

In the box of A. M. Alexanderson was Mrs. Alexanderson in a beautiful French gown of black silk, with rich trimmings of jet and lace. She wore a necklace of diamonds, with ruby ornaments.

In William G. Winans's box Mrs. Winans wore a pink satin gown, the low-cut corsage of which was draped with Duchesse lace. Pink orchids and diamond and pearl ornaments were worn.

Miss Nicolson was in black moiré, the white sleeves being draped with spangled net. Her ornaments were diamonds.

In the box of Corp. John H. Ammon, Mrs. Ammon was in black satin with chiffon and cut-jet trimmings. Her necklace and ornaments were of diamonds. A spay of flowers was worn in the hair.

Mrs. C. F. Johnson wore an imported gown of canary-colored satin and chiffon with trimmings of pansies. A diamond necklace and ornaments completed the costume.

Miss Blanche Rice was in white silk, with mousseline de sole trimmings and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. George Albert Burt was in a silver-green corded silk, with point lace and pearl trimmings. The large sleeves were of rose pink velvet, the necklace of diamonds and pearls, and the other ornaments of diamonds.

Miss Burt was in a white chiffon-covered primrose silk, embroidered in gold. The large chiffon sleeves were trimmed with butterfly bows.

In Mrs. C. F. Richards's box, Mrs. G. Oglerie of Red Bank, N. J., was in black satin, with trimming of Duchesse lace and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Richards was in Nile green satin, the corsage being embroidered in pink pearls and trimmed with point lace and violets. Her ornaments were diamonds.

In the box of G. H. Chatterton was Mrs. Chatterton, in a Worth gown of cream embossed satin, with point lace trimmings. She wore a diamond necklace and hair ornaments.

Miss M. Belden of Paris was in a Félix gown of salmon satin, with rich trimmings of Russian sable. Her ornaments were of diamonds.

Mrs. Donaldson was in black moiré and diamonds.

Miss Bessie Donaldson was in white lace and silk, with pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Lewis of Brooklyn was in an imported gown of pink corded silk, edged with sable. She wore diamond ornaments.

Miss Helen Warren of Waterbury, Conn., was in white, with turquois ornaments.

Mrs. A. L. Chatterton, Brooklyn, was in blue and silver satin, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Emma Leonard of Lake George was in white satin, with rich trimmings of pearls. She wore pearl and diamond ornaments.

In the box of J. B. Doerr was Mrs. Doerr in black velvet and point lace. She wore diamonds.

Miss Mary Doerr was in blue moiré and duchesse lace, with turquois and diamond ornaments and violets.

Miss Lu Martin was in cerise moiré with orchids and diamond ornaments.

PICTURES AT A BROOKLYN CLUB

Union League's Exhibit.

The spacious rooms of the Union League Club of Brooklyn were thrown open last night to guests, the occasion being the annual loan exhibition of pictures. The preliminary view last evening came under the head of a "smoker," and there were present many of the artist contributors and prominent people, both of Brooklyn and this city. The catalogue contains the formidable number of 173 pictures, in oil, water color, and black and white, the Harper's, Scribner's, and Century Company loaning the last mentioned. The paintings completely filled the large assembly room, the parlors, overflowed into the halls, and in other rooms up stairs. Many important canvases were shown, both American and foreign, the native painters having the majority of the space, and the exhibition was a highly creditable one to all concerned. The late George Inness is represented by five examples, all of which are thoroughly good, and at least two are masterly. "Golden Sunset," (No. 88,) painted in 1865, is one of the most successful works recently seen by this much-lamented painter, and it is so mellowed and softened by age as to be full of exquisite tone and feeling. The composition is simple and conventional, but the treatment is masterly and the whole canvas bears an air of great distinction. Excellent, too, is "Meadowland in June," (No. 35,) with its sentiment of Summer and its fine landscape feeling of air and light. In "Sundown (No. 89) there is the brilliancy of the setting sun wherein the artist so excelled.

Among the group of painters more or less identified with Brooklyn, Carleton Wiggins, himself a pupil of George Inness, is prominent, with his "Young Holstein Bull," (No. 1,) a large, well-drawn, and strongly painted cattle picture, full of bright sunlight and showing much knowledge and careful study of his subject. The picture will be remembered as having been at the Academy of Design last Spring. Another picture by Mr. Wiggins is "A Cape Cod Afternoon," with a glow of sunshine on the middle distance and some sheep browsing on a hillside, which is full of the warmth and richness of the late afternoon's sun. Warren Sheppard has a familiar Venice, (No. 3,) and Warren C. Briggs has two canvases, "Morning in the Adirondacks" being perhaps the most attractive. Mr. Bogert in his "Old Tavern" (No. 100) finds scope for his usual agreeable play of color, and in "Evening" (No. 56) he displays considerable mastery over the more difficult problems of the eastern sky after sunset. By Harry Roseland, "An Overpowering Sermon" (No. 22,) will meet with popular approval, his other contribution, "What's That?" (No. 21) being a little too clean in painting and hard in its outline.

Mr. J. G. Brown's "Home Comforts" is a refreshing departure from the customary bootblack, and is drawn and painted with much feeling for character and appreciation of the environment of his subject. An agreeable woodland bit by Mr. Shurtleff and a most attractive landscape by Bruce Crane (33) are worthy of special mention, as is Mr. De Haven's "October Evening," (29.)

Mr. Blakelock's "Forest Interior" (5) is in a different key from his usual rich sunset effects, and, though ably handled, lacks the charm of color we are used to look for in his work. In "Foggy Morning" (7) Mr. McCord has been successful in depicting the gray qualities of the sea and shore with the sun obscured, while Mr. De Haas gives us snappy brilliancy and much dash and feeling of salt air in "Stiff Breeze in Gloucester Harbor," (14.) "Refusing to Drink the King's Health" (16) is an ambitious effort by Percival De Luce, and fairly successful. There is much charm to Mr. Eggleston's "City Maiden," (23,) painted with daintiness and cleverly drawn as to the principal figure. Mr. Low's "Harvest Procession," high in key and decorative in idea, is welcome after an absence of some years, and is loaned by Mr. Evans, who also contributes Mr. Rehn's very charming "Moonlight in Gloucester Harbor," (34.) There is a sober, quiet study of a woman's "Head" (53) by W. B. Styles, a new-comer, but with decided talent, and Mr. Van Boskerck shows a bright, attractive landscape that marks his steady progress.

Mr. Turner's "Autumn Flowers" is painted with much freedom and knowledge, and Mr. Remington's "Mexican Kurale" is rather unquiet in color and startling in its red. Seldom has Mr. Kost shown anything more delightful than "Stacking Hay," (101,) full of tender tones, painted with great simplicity and much truth as to its values.

Among the foreigners Jules Lefebvre signs a lovely half-length of a woman, "The Reader," (78,) and there are pictures by Cot, Chaplin, Michel, and some of the more prominent Germans.

There are some cattle by Van Marcke, a dainty Diaz, a veritable gem by Dupré, and a rich, mellow and wonderfully attractive landscape by an early English painter, Richard Wilson, R. A. The collection will remain on exhibition for three days.

D. B. HILL ON NATIONAL ISSUES

What the Senator Wrote to Clark Howell Prior to the Extra Session of Congress.

Senator David B. Hill, just prior to the assembling of the extra session of the present Congress, wrote a letter to Clark Howell of The Atlanta Constitution, in which he gave his views on the silver question, repeal of the tax on State banks, the tariff, and some other national issues. Through Mr. Howell the Senator authorized the publication of his letter some time ago. It was as follows:

(Personal.)

Albany, N. Y., July 13, 1893.

My Dear Howell: Absence from home and professional engagements have prevented an earlier reply to your recent letter, asking confidentially my views on certain questions.

First—As to the approaching session of Congress. I was one of those who believed that the extra session of Congress should have been called in April last, and I so advised the President in the first and only interview I have had with him. He seemed bent on having one in September, which I thought was a mistake. I believed then that whatever policy, in regard to the currency and tariff, that was desired to be adopted could better be done in the Spring, before the patronage had been distributed and before party differences should augment. The President thought differently, but has finally yielded to outside pressure and has called the session for August. I fear that it is a mistake. I fear that we shall be in session until December. I do not like the prospect of having a Democratic Congress in session during the Fall elections. I anticipate many differences, and much bitterness will be developed. All of which all tend to distract the party and give us a set-back in the Fall. I hope I am mistaken in all this, but I fear I may not be. So long as Congress must meet, I hope it will only be in session thirty days and adjourn. This would be my programme if it could be carried out. The extreme silver men can prevent it; the Republicans can prevent it; and general cussedness can prevent it. All the chances are that we shall be in session until December. I would not take up any other legislation than financial, if I could have my way.

Second. As to the repeal of the Sherman law. I favor the unconditional repeal of that law. I have always been opposed to it. The true friends of silver make a mistake in attempting to defend it. It should be abandoned by general consent. My views were partially expressed in my recent Tammany letter, which you have undoubtedly seen. Personally, I should prefer not to repeal the law until an acceptable substitute was provided in order to render more probable the adoption of such substitute, and not because I approve at all of the Sherman silver law. But from a party point of view the wisest course is unconditional repeal. The country expects it, and the party will be found fairly well united in favor of it. Therefore it is unwise, while agreeing upon the general proposition, to waste our time in agreeing upon a substitute pending the repeal. Let the repeal be made at once, and let us differ as to other financial matters afterward. I am in favor of bimetallism as the issue of the future. We should seek to keep that issue to the front; we should not strive for temporary success of compromise measures. We should be for free coinage under an international agreement if it is possible to procure one—and for which every exertion should be made—and if not possible, then for independent bimetalism. This is the great goal for which we should strive. It cannot be done at once. Our friends must not be impatient. The people must be educated. The unexpected action of India and the general sentiment of the moneyed classes conspired against us at this time. I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the Democratic national platform. Let us prepare not for present victory, but for victory upon that issue in 1896. The repeal of the Sherman law will not give the relief which is anticipated. It will aid business temporarily, but in a year times will be hard and the demand for permanent financial relief will be irresistable. We should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach. The triumph of the monometalists will be but temporary.

Third—As to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks. That tax cannot be well defended. It is an undemocratic tax. Ostensibly it is imposed for revenue, but it does not, in fact, bring in any revenue, and was never intended for that purpose. From a Democratic standpoint its imposition is an abuse of the taxing power. I should not like to go upon record in favor of such a tax, nor do I desire to refuse repeal of it. I regard that tax question as an independent one, which has little bearing upon the main great question of free coinage of silver, and they should be kept apart as much as possible. While that tax cannot be approved from a Democratic standpoint, I fear the consequences of a repeal. As I understand it, it has been held that Congress has not power, directly, to prohibit State banks from issuing their notes which circulate as money, although they cannot be made legal tender, and are not money in fact. I do not like such wildcat currency and never did. I do not think we ought to become the champions of it. While perhaps we should take the ground that the States should be at liberty to issue such notes if they desired to do so, yet such issue should not be encouraged. We should not be switched off from the gold and silver issue upon any such side track. I fear the experiment of wildcat State bank currency will not be a success. It may be temporary relief, but in the end will be disastrous. The bank notes of so many States will be so worthless that, while in New-York or Georgia they might be perfectly good always, yet in so many other States they would be so bad that the whole circulation would be discredited. You will observe from what I have stated that I advise that we should move cautiously in regard to the State bank tax and not mix it up with the legal-tender currency question.

Fourth—As to tariff reform. I do not apprehend any serious difficulty in this matter. There will be a general unanimity as to the bills which passed the last Democratic House and which were refused consideration in the Senate. Whatever bills the Treasury Department may recommend, I think, are likely to be passed. We must make a little tariff reform go a great way. The condition of the Treasury will not admit of much reduction, except in those cases where a reduction is likely to produce more needed revenue. I do not think we need lie awake nights at all anticipating trouble from the tariff question. I doubt the policy of restoring the sugar tax. Our people have come to regard sugar as one of the necessities and comforts of life, and they want it as cheap as possible. Let the tariff be retained on those articles which come in competition with our own workmen if it is necessary to secure more revenue.

These are my views hastily expressed, and, of course, always subject to modification after consultation with party friends. While I like to adhere to my own views as well as any one, in party affairs I believe in the old doctrine: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things charity." I remain, very truly, yours,

DAVID B. HILL.

To Mr. Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga.

Drainage Needed in Flower Pots.

FRANCE'S POLITICAL CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

The President of the Republic, deprived of the means of acting, can only find confidence in reliance upon the nation. Without this, his situation is powerless. I do not doubt the good sense and justice of France, but public opinion has been misled. Neither my twenty years' devotion to democracy nor my deep attachment to the republic has sufficed to convince all republicans of the sincerity and ardor of my political faith nor to disabuse my adversaries, who believe, or affect to believe, that I will make myself an instrument of their passions and their hopes.

"During the past six months a campaign has been conducted of defamation and insults against the army, the magistrature, [Here a Socialist shouted, 'And rightly,'] Parliament, and an irresponsible Chief of State. This liberty of fomenting social hatred continues to be called liberty of thought. The respect and ambition I have for the country will not permit me to allow that certain men may every day insult the best servants of the fatherland [At this point the reading was interrupted by loud noises among the Socialist Deputies,] and he who represents France in the eyes of foreign nations.

"I cannot resign myself to compare the weight of moral responsibility resting upon me with the impotence to which I am condemned. Perhaps I shall be understood if I affirm that constitutional functions cannot silence the demands of political conscience. Perhaps by abandoning my functions I shall have traced their duty to those who are still preoccupied with the dignity of office and who have a care for the good name of France before the world.

"Unchangingly faithful to myself, I remain convinced that reforms can be carried out with the active concurrence of a Government which is resolved to assure respect for the laws and determined to insure the obedience of their subordinates and group them all in common action for the common aim. I have faith, despite the sadness of the present moment, in France's future progress and in the future of social justice."

"I lay upon the table of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies my resignation of the functions of President of the French Republic.

(Signed) "CASIMIR-PERIER."

The Chamber rose after President Brisson had finished reading the message, and there were a few cries of "Vive la République!"

After the reading of the message, the President read the notice issued by M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, convoking the National Assembly in the Palace of Versailles to-morrow. The President also read the articles of the Constitution applying to the situation, and announced that he had received two demands for a revision of the Constitution, which, he said, could not be dealt with now, as the Chamber was sitting as a mere electoral body, and not in a legislative capacity.

The Chamber then adjourned, after a sitting of only ten minutes. As the members dispersed the Socialists raised an uproar, shouting, "Viva la revolution sociale!" whereupon the other parties retorted, each with its own war cry.

President Casimir-Perier's message was read in the Senate by M. Challemel-Lacour, President of that body.

At the conclusion of the reading there arose a babel of comments, among which M. Fabre was heard to exclaim: "So much the worse for him." M. Garran de Balzan shouted: "It is desertion of the republic," and the members of the Left cried, in chorus: "Vive la République!"

The message was variously criticised in the lobbies after the adjournment of the Senate and Chamber, and the opinion was generally expressed that M. Casimir-Perier had given a coup de grace to the present system whereby the President of the republic is made irresponsible.

It is believed that the irresponsibility of Presidents is a thing of the past, and the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier will probably cause other radical changes in the Constitution. In the caucus of Republican Senators held after the adjournment of the Senate, M. Waldeck-Rousseau received sixty-two votes and M. Brisson fifty-two.

The groups of Deputies favorable to the candidacy of M. Brisson held a caucus and discussed the availability of several candidates in an informal way, but separated without taking a vote. The Brisson Senators and Deputies have unearthed a speech made by M. Loubet in 1883, in which he approved the railway conventions. This will militate greatly against M. Loubet, and, as things look now, M. Brisson's election seems a certainty. It is expected that Gen. Saussier, Military Governor of Paris, will receive some votes in the National Assembly to-morrow, but it is thought they will be merely complimentary.

A meeting of the Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies was held this afternoon for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be pursued by the Socialist group in view of the election of a successor to M. Casimir-Perier and discussing the availability of candidates. As the resignation of the Cabinet, followed by that of the President, is regarded by the group as a Socialist triumph, it is assumed that the leaders of that organization will assume a thoroughly aggressive attitude in the National Assembly to-morrow.

The Socialist Deputies have asked M. Guérin, Minister of Justice, to liberate Deputies Gérault-Richard and Carnaud, who are now serving terms in prison, and also demand that the expulsion of M. Rouanet from the Chamber on Saturday last for a period of fifteen days shall not deprive him of the right to sit in the National Convention called to elect a successor to M. Casimir-Perier and take part in the proceedings of that body. As this demand is likely to be refused, a good deal of Socialist vaporing may be looked for.

Active canvassing of the Presidential preferences of the various Senators and Deputies has been in progress during the day, many of the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies having been visited at their homes. The candidates include, besides those already mentioned, Premier Dupuy, M. Cavaignac, and M. Challemel-Lacour.

A conference of Deputies and Senators was held in the Palais du Luxembourg. It began at 5:30 P. M. and remained in session until nearly 8 o'clock. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who was present, declared repeatedly that he would not be a candidate. This declaration, however, was not regarded as sincere by the Brissonites, who were inclined to look upon M. Waldeck-Rousseau as a dangerous rival to their favorite or to any other aspirant to the Presidency.

In view of the refusal of Waldeck-Rousseau, the Union Republicans and the Union Progressists, who were in his favor, have put forward M. Félix Faure as their candidate, and current discussion of the situation leaves Faure and Brisson the principal candidates. According to the estimates at 7 o'clock to-night, Brisson will obtain 330 votes on the first ballot to-morrow.

The Soir says that while the President's message was being read in the Senate M. Floquet shouted with ironical emphasis: "That will make a fine impression abroad."

In the Chamber Baudry d'Asson, the Orleanist, greeted the message with "Hurrah for the King."

The secrecy of the ballot for President will insure M. Brisson many votes besides Radical ones in the National Assembly. There are many Deputies who, while unwilling to advocate openly the election of a Radical, prefer to vote for one privately rather than run the risk of a dissolution which would follow speedily the choice of anybody except Brisson. Among these secret supporters of Brisson will be several Opportunists, who fear a dissolution above all things.

Early this evening the prospects of Léon Bourgeois, ex-Minister of Justice, and Senator Magnin were discussed quite generally. Several leading Senators of the Right favored the choice of Waldeck-Rousseau. The plain tendency of opinion as the evening advanced, however, was that the main struggle would be between Félix Faure and Henri Brisson, and that no dark horse is likely to run ahead of either.

The revolutionary Socialists have sent out a manifesto in which they denounce Casimir-Perier as the representative of financial feudalism. They appeal to the people to obliterate the bourgeois Government and to erect in its place the social republic, not hesitating to use violence if the men in power offer resistance. The manifesto has some effect upon the lower classes, and has increased the general feeling of uneasiness. M. Lépine, Prefect of Police, has taken steps this evening to suppress disorder at short notice in every part of the city.

At 11 o'clock it was announced that Waldeck-Rousseau had decided to be a candidate for the Presidency. He reached this decision after mature consideration and consultation with his friends. If he adheres to it, he will force Faure into the background.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Emperor William was informed early this morning of the French President's resignation. He took his coffee hastily, and drove alone from the Old Castle to the French Embassy, where he had a long interview with M. Herbette. He expressed his high opinion of the President and his regret that the sudden change had been deemed expedient.

The Berlin newspapers reflect clearly the apprehension felt by the people. The Reichsbote says: "The Socialists have achieved their purpose. They have overthrown Casimir-Perier. They are ripe for revolution."

Das Volk: "After the recent accusations in Chamber and press that the President silently allowed the great culprits, like Constans and company, to go free, while bringing minor offenders to justice, it is no wonder that he resisted the attempts of interested politicians to keep him in office."

The Post: "The assaults of the revolutionary parties upon the Ministers were part of a conspiracy to overthrow Casimir-Perier."

The Boersen-Courier: "Casimir-Perier's resignation must influence the economic situation powerfully, for it shows the absolute instability of political conditions in France."

The Neueste Nachrichten: "The political confusion in France has reached the danger point. History shows no similar situations. All things are tending to precipitate the death struggle of the bourgeois republic. It will be only good luck if no Dictator appear to give it the fatal blow."

The Lokal-Anzeiger: "Casimir-Perier has proved himself devoid of energy, weak, and cowardly. The Socialists are right in calling him a deserter."

The Vossische-Zeitung: "Casimir-Perier had no right to complain of the Socialist attacks. The occupant of the first place in the State ought not to shrink before criticism. His assailants will find that they cannot destroy parliamentarism."

The Tagebiatt—His fall is a great loss. It concerns Germany and all other friends of peace, as his successor possibly will seek to divert the attention of the people to foreign questions. It behooves Germany to keep her powder dry.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Orleans, chief of French pretenders, left London with his suite to-day for Dover, where he will hold himself ready to start for France in case political developments favor his cause.

The Duke of Orleans said, in an interview in Dover this evening:

"I came here to be near my beloved France, to learn as early as possible of the progress of events, and to give instructions to my supporters. Should an opportunity arise in which I could serve my country, I would be at the disposal of France and my friends."

The Stock Exchange opened weak, under the influence of the resignation of President Casimir-Perier, and the general situation in France. International stocks and English consols have fallen one-sixteenth, French rentes one-half, Italian securities nine-sixteenths, Spanish securities three-eighths, and Egyptian, Russian, and Turkish shares one-quarter. German threes are unchanged.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "France is now in the throes of her most menacing crisis since the downfall of the Second Empire. We do not blame M. Casimir-Perier. The Republic has proved sterile and futile. It has produced only administrative flabbiness. France would prefer an effective autocracy, but where is the pretender? The Napoleons are invisible, the Count de Paris is dead, and the Duc d'Orleans is very young and deplorably indiscreet."

The Globe says: "Possibly M. Casimir-Perier saw M. Brisson's influence gaining and forced a crisis in order to secure re-election, thus enabling him to give a vigorous check to M. Brisson's ambition."

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Council of Ministers decided to-day not to consider the appointment of Ambassadors to France, England, and Russia until after the solution of the present French crisis.

The Vatican is worried by the sudden changes in French affairs. The Osservatore Romano says it is deplorable to see French Socialists and Radicals thus successful in their schemes, and asks at the end of a pessimistic article, "Whither are we tending?"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Secretary Gresham says he has received a cable dispatch from Ambassador Eustis confirming the reported resignation of the President of the French Republic, and expressing the opinion that no serious trouble was apprehended.

Secretary Gresham said that Mr. Eustis was a conservative man, and he trusted his judgment would be justified.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News writes:

"There is but one opinion in all parties, and that is that the resignation was a grievous fault, the outcome of a fit of petulant irritation.

"As M. Brisson read the President's message to the Chamber, its tone was felt to be peevish and dogmatic. The Ministry must release Richard and Carnaud and allow Jaures and Mirman and Rouanet to attend the National Assembly to-morrow, or the election will be invalid.

"Waldeck-Rousseau's chances would have been much better if he had followed the advice of his friends months ago, and accepted office."

In discussing the various causes of Casimir-Perier's resignation, The News correspondent remarks:

"Mme. Casimir-Perier winced under the restrictions which life at the Elysée imposed. She could not be intimate with the reactionists, and she found that she must greatly extend her visitors' list.

"All French ladies of rank are exclusive, and like to keep a small, select circle. Madame, who also is a careful administrator of the conjugal fortune, found the Elysée to be a glass house, where money must be squandered. The squandering did not bring amusement, but only tedious cares and worries. Her son was reduced to exercise in the riding school, and her daughter had to confine her walks to the palace garden, the parents fearing to allow them in the Bois as formerly. The family personal convenience was uppermost in the mind of the wife and mother. M. Casimir-Perier wanted the situation of King, with no irksome duties."

The Daily Graphic correspondent says: "Waldeck-Rousseau's consenting to stand has had an inspiring effect generally. Nobody is better qualified than he to undo the mischief caused by Casimir-Perier's resignation. It is now virtually certain that Challemel-Lacour will refuse to stand.

"The troops have been confined to the barracks."

Among persons who have followed the course of events in France up to the resignation of President Casimir-Perier, the news of the resignation has been followed with almost unanimous criticism of the act. Some reservations are made by those most familiar with the affairs of the French Republic, on the ground that all the details of the situation cannot be fully appreciated here by reading the dispatches which tell of the determination of the President. But even men who were disposed to look for a successful administration by Casimir-Perier express the fear that he was unequal to the responsibilities of the position, and that it may have been fortunate that his irresolution was not developed in a moment of greater peril.

At the State Department, after the receipt of a dispatch from Ambassador Eustis assuring the Secretary of State that there did not seem to be any prospect of a profound change following the resignation of the President, the astonishment was not greater, apparently, than it was at the French Embassy, M. Patenôtre being amazed at the extremity of President Casimir-Perier's course. One foreign representative expressed surprise that Casimir-Perier had not calmly reflected upon the situation and consulted with his Ministry about his purpose some time before taking the step that may involve France in profound agitation.

Casimir-Perier's resignation suggests a story told at a dinner by President Harrison some time before he left the White House. He had told an old soldier visitor from Indiana all about the trials and responsibilities of the Presidential office, going so far as to say that the persistency of office seekers sometimes quite wore him out. The Indiana visitor sympathized with the President, looked at his worn and weary countenance, and asked: "Ben, why don't you resign?" and the response of the President was: "'Do you know that that had never ocurred to me?' No American President would ever resign for reasons such as have been given by President Casimir-Perier.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Owing to the resignation of the French President, the Vatican has suspended negotiations as to a new Nuncio in Paris and the nomination of French Cardinals.

The Reforma says the situation in France shows that parliamentary institutions are on the decline in that country. "France will emerge from the crisis in time, but it would be a gain to the world if she would enter upon a more stable course."

The Diritto: "The only proper course is to re-elect Casimir-Perier."

The Opinione: "Casimir-Perier increased France's misfortunes by trying to assure her well-being."

The Fanfulla: "Casimir-Perier quits office because he finds it impossible to make a post of honor a post of battle."

The Tribuna: "The first chance he had of discharging a delicate mission he renounced the task."

HIGGINS'S FIGHT FOR HIS SEAT

Two Joint Ballots Taken by the Delaware Legislature Yesterday with No Change in the Result.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 16.—The first joint ballot for United States Senator was taken by the General Assembly at Dover this morning and resulted: Higgins, 10; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Wolcott, 9; Tunnell, 1. The last named two are Democrats. This shows no change from yesterday's separate vote, excepting that one Democratic Senator was absent.

A second ballot was taken, and gave the same result as above.

There has been very little work done at Dover to-day in the direction of influencing votes on the Senatorial question. The lines are so tautly drawn that at present there seems little prospect of making any change in the vote as it was recorded to-day.

Mr. Addicks, when asked who would be the next Senator, replied with the utmost confidence: "It will be either Addicks or no one."

There is still talk of a compromise, although it is not taking any definite direction. The success of either Higgins or Addicks is now regarded as more than doubtful, and the fight resolves itself into a matter of a compromise candidate or no choice at all during this session of the Legislature.

Senator Higgins positively declined to say anything about the situation, and to the inquiries of newspaper men he replied that he would not be interviewed. He would give no intimation of what steps his following proposed to take, nor he would he name any third man whom his contingent could be construed as favoring.

Philetus Sawyer for Senator.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—The sensation of the hour in political circles is the positive announcement of the candidacy of ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by William F. Vilas, but which will be vacant in 1897. The announcement was made last night in an interview with Mr. Sawyer.

No Election in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 16.—The joint session of the Legislature was held in the House of Representatives to-day, and proceeded to elect a United States Senator. Sweet received 21 votes; Shoup, 16; Clagget, 15; Hepburn, 15; Brown, 1. Senator Shoupe will get an increased vote to-morrow, as will Brown. Several of Sweet's supporters are going to Brown.

Balloting to Begin Next Tuesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—A joint resolution was adopted by the Senate to-day for the Senatorial nominations in both branches of the Legislature, to be made Jan. 22, balloting to begin the next day.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP

Reported that the Washburn Men May Go to Charles A. Pillsbury.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—It was stated at a late hour to-night that the Washburn forces have decided on Charles A. Pillsbury as the "last-ditch" candidate.

If the Washburn men shall find, after a couple of ballots, that the Senator gets no more than 65 votes, they propose to swing to Charles A. Pillsbury with a rush, in the hope of stampeding the strength of McCleary in the Second and Fourth District, which is just about enough, with the Washburn strength, to nominate.

There is a rumor that the Nelson men may conclude at the last moment not to go into caucus. This would throw the fight directly into the Legislature. It is the general belief, however, that the Nelson men will be whipped into line, as both Republican organs will to-morrow morning contain strong editorial articles in favor of the caucus as a method of settling party disputes.

A Shortage in Brada's Accounts.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 16.—John J. Brada, who was Secretary of the Business Men's Protective Association when he disappeared last November, is said to have left a shortage in his accounts. The President of the association said to-night that the amount had not been determined.

Our Guarantee.

We authorize grocers to guarantee that

1. Cleveland's Baking Powder is a pure cream of tartar powder, entirely free from alum and ammonia;
2. It is made exactly as stated on the label;
3. It does more work and finer work than any other;
4. Food raised with it has no bitter taste, but is sweet and keeps moist and fresh.

Give Cleveland's a trial, and if it is not as represented, return it to your grocer and get your money back.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO.,
DR. C. N. HOAGLAND, *President.* NEW YORK.

GRESHAM AND HIS CRITIC

Real Significance of Correspondence About the Spies.

DOUBTS ABOUT ITALIAN VICTORIES

Counterfeits of Spanish Dollars Discovered—Cortes Vote Against the Protectionists—Prussian Budget.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Next to twisting the tail of the British lion, Mr. Lodge finds his greatest enjoyment in criticising the conduct of our foreign relations by the Secretary of State. Republicans in the Senate have not yet begun to see what is coming, but it will be apparent to them, before they have elected another President, that it will scarcely be safe to select any less accomplished a diplomatic person than Mr. Lodge to occupy the Department of State. Having heard enough about Hawaii from the Walker correspondence, he has turned to the case of the two Japanese spies surrendered by Consul General Jernigan, and makes that surrender the basis of a criticism of Secretary Gresham.

A forecast of his speech on the subject in the Senate is given in an afternoon newspaper. It seems that Mr. Lodge has looked over the correspondence, but his remarks do not show that he has read it all. He is querulous, very much in the fashion of his colleague, Mr. Hoar, when that irascible old gentleman considers the actions of political opponents. Mr. Lodge is represented as saying:

"I read this correspondence in the original manuscript before my resolution was introduced. I intend to read it over again carefully as soon as it comes from the printers, and will endeavor to speak on the subject in the Senate. Unfortunately, there is no action I know of that the Senate can take in the matter. My reading of the correspondence is entirely different from that of Secretary Gresham. I don't see where he finds any warrant for the construction which he puts upon it in his synopsis. Instead of these students being confessed spies, our representative in China insisted, and goes on to prove, that they were not spies at all, and that there was nothing to sustain the charge against them except the assertion of the Chinese. How Mr. Gresham could find warrant for his interpretation I cannot understand."

Mr. Lodge seems to be much more anxious to make out an indictment than to be fully informed. He admits that "he doesn't see," and he "cannot understand," and he loses sight, intentionally, or unintentionally, of the distinction made between peaceable Japanese and military officers. Secretary of State Gresham bore this distinction in mind from the beginning, and at all times, after the arrest of the spies was reported, he recognized the gravity of the charge as an obstacle to intervention even by the exercises of "good offices."

But that the men were spies is admitted in a letter sent on Nov. 2 from Consul General Jernigan, in which he says:

The two alleged Japanese spies were not executed as soon as handed over, but their cases were under investigation for nearly six weeks, and I am now assured that there was no unfairness practiced against them during the investigation. I very much regret the incident, but the pressure of circumstances made it unavoidable, and the delay saved about thirty young Japanese from arrest and probably decapitation. They were of the school of their unfortunate comrades, whose imprudent and thoughtless acts brought them, I fear, under the just suspicion of the Chinese authorities.

The surrender of the spies by our Consul General is regarded by Mr. Lodge as the exceptional feature of the case. He has evidently overlooked the fact that the French Consul, in whose concession the men were arrested, and to whom they were intrusted, declared that he did not know what to do with them, and proposed to turn them over to the Chinese.

Every critic of the Administration has been willing to find in the actions of foreigners other than those of the United States in Japan good examples for the Secretary of State. Was France less concerned about the effect of a surrender upon the fortunes of French citizens than Mr. Lodge would make out to have been the case with Secretary Gresham?

When Mr. Lodge gets to be Secretary of State, it must be assumed, from the tone of his criticisms of the present Secretary of State, that he will out-jingo the liveliest jingo this country ever produced. We shall have a war with England at once; intervention in all foreign controversies, protection wherever it can be exercised, regardless of expense or consequences, and annexation galore.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Steamer City of Rio de Janeiro Has Arrived at Nagasaki.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—The British ship Marytown, Capt. Glover, from San Francisco Aug 15, which arrived here yesterday, reports having encountered a gale in latitude 47 south, longitude 91 west, during which she lost her lower topsail. She was obliged to run before the storm under bare poles for twenty-eight hours.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, which went ashore south of Kagoshima, Japan, and was subsequently floated, has arrived at Nagasaki. Her hold has been pumped out and divers have tightened her. Her cargo will be discharged and she will be docked for repairs on Jan. 18.

The British steamer City of Belfast, Capt. Sinclair, at Liverpool from Savannah, lost a part of her deckload on the passage.

The German bark Hampton Court, Capt. Borgwardt, from Darien for Southampton, which put into Fayal Oct. 6 leaky and with her cargo shifted, has been condemned.

ITALIANS AND ABYSSINIANS.

Expressed Doubt that Baratieri Won the Messagero Battle.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Don Chisciotte declares that it is uncertain whether the Italian troops under Gen. Baratieri, or the Abyssinians, under Chief Ras Mangascia, have won the battle which has been fought at Messagero. The Government has received telegrams of the gravest character from Massowah, indicating that the situation is not as hopeful as had been officially stated.

Official telegrams have been received, stating that the battle with the Abyssinians, under Ras Mangascia, was renewed on Jan. 14, resulting in the defeat of the Abyssinians, who were pursued by the Italians. The Abyssinians lost hundreds of men, including seven chiefs and several under chiefs. The loss of the Italians during the two days' fighting was 120 killed.

SPANISH AND AMERICAN TRADE.

The Cortes Supports the Government Against the Protectionists.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Cortes has elected a Commissioner to examine the commercial questions at issue between the Government and the protectionists. The vote was distinctly in the Government's favor.

The membership of the commission is such as to guarantee a report against increasing the tariff on foreign cereals and wool. The protectionists have been appeased by the Cabinet's pledge to suppress the old octroi on Spanish flours and cereals, and to introduce a new one for foreign flours and grains.

This compromise, it is thought, has averted a crisis. Negotiations to establish a commercial modus vivendi between Spain and the United States have been begun.

SPURIOUS SPANISH DOLLARS.

The Coins Are of Full Mint Weight, and Superior to the Standard.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Central News's correspondent in Madrid sends this dispatch:

"A sensation has been caused by the discovery that 24,000,000 spurious Spanish silver dollars are in circulation. The coins are of the full mint weight; many are even slightly superior to the standard. The authorized dollar has a face value of 5 pesetas and an intrinsic silver value of about 2½ pesetas. Hence the coiners of full-weight dollars can make a high profit. The Spanish officials say that the dollars are produced in France and America. Certain bankers here are suspected of complicity in the distribution of them."

Prince Hohenlohe's Reception.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Prince Hohenlohe gave a brilliant reception this evening at his official residence in the Wilhelmstrasse. The Chancellerie has been redecorated and refurnished in the last ten weeks, and was resplendent as never before. The Ministers, high officials, Prussian and Imperial Deputies, and officers of the army were present. The general topic in every group was the French crisis.

Deficit in the Prussian Budget.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, submitted the budget for 1895-6 to the Prussian Landtag to-day. The statement showed the revenue to be 1,865,173,497 marks, permanent expenditures 1,837,214,103 marks, and non-recurring expenditures 62,259,395 marks. The Minister announced the intention of the Government to cover the deficit by a loan.

Argentine Cabinet Crisis.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 16.—The Cabinet has resigned, chiefly because the President refused amnesty to the political prisoners. The President contends that Congress has no power to initiate an amnesty measure. He is said to think of resigning.

Churchill's Weakness Increasing.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The bulletin issued by Lord Randolph Churchill's physicians at 10:25 this evening says that the failure of the heart is very marked and the patient's weakness is increasing.

British Cabinet Council.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Cabinet council was held at noon to-day. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided, Lord Rosebery being absent owing to the death of his nephew, son of Lord Leconfield.

Change of British Vice Admirals.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Vice Admiral James E. Erskine has been appointed to the command of the North American station to succeed Vice Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins.

Shuvaloff Gets the Black Eagle.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Emperor William has conferred upon Count Shuvaloff, the retiring Russian Ambassador, the decoration of the Black Eagle.

Avalanches in Asturias.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—Avalanches have broken over several villages in Asturias, and many persons are said to have been killed.

Woman Burned to Death, Man May Die.

James Russell, twenty-three years old, who said he lived in Haverstraw, N. Y., was brought by ferry from Fort Lee, N. J., yesterday, and taken to Harlem Hospital, suffering from severe burns about the arms and body, received Tuesday night while he was trying to extinguish a fire which burned an unidentified woman to death.

Russell would give little account of himself, except to tell his name and address. He said a lamp was accidentally overturned, setting the woman's clothes on fire. In trying to save her he received his injuries.

The people in the house, he said, would not get him medical aid, and he suffered unattended until he succeeded in getting on the ferry. The woman's body is unclaimed at Fort Lee. At the hospital Russell's condition is said to be serious.

Water Spout in Mobile Bay.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 16.—A severe rainstorm struck this city last night, which seemed to centre near Point Clear and Battles, on the eastern shore of the bay. Hail fell as large as guinea's eggs, and there was a waterspout formed in the bay, which came inshore, wrecking the western annex of the Grand Hotel. Fifty feet of the wharf at Battles was blown away.

To Die in the Electrical Chair.

MALONE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Issac White, who has been on trial for over a week for the murder of Mary La France, on the St. Regis Indian Reservation, Aug. 21 last, was found guilty this evening and sentenced to die in the electrical chair at the Clinton State Prison during the week beginning March 3.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB'S RECEPTION

More than 1,200 Persons Present in the Tastefully Decorated Parlors—Names of Guests Who Attended.

A brilliant assemblage of the leading Catholic families in the city gathered last night at the Catholic Club, 120 East Fifty-ninth Street, to attend the first evening reception given by the club.

The halls and reception parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers, ferns, and evergreens. When dancing began the ballroom presented a scene of unusual attraction and brilliancy.

Over 1,200 members of the club and their friends were present. The arrangements for the entertainment were successfully carried out under the direction of the following:

John G. O'Keefe, William T. Ryan, John F. Martin, Thomas F. Murtha, and Charles F. Walters.

The Ballroom Committee included the following members:

Nicholas J. Barrett, John P. Budirus, John J. Cuskley, Frank J. M. Dillon, Arthur M. Davidson, Charles J. Farley, Thomas P. Fitzsimons, James R. Floyd, Jr., Forbes J. Hennessy, Thomas W. Johnson, James P. Kein, John A. Kennedy, Daniel J. Kane, David Kirby, John M. Monks, Jr., Joseph J. Meehan, William J. Moran, Richard J. Morgan, Thomas Leo Moore, Edward A. Maher, Jr., Joseph F. McCoy, Charles Murray, Louis V. O'Donohue, J. Jerome Rooney, Robert A. Sasseen, August V. Travers, V. Paul Travers, August M. Thierry, John J. Tobin, R. M. Walters.

Among the prominent families present were Mr. and Mrs. O'Gorman, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Walsh, and the Misses Walsh, Judge John H. McCarthy and sister, and Miss Marie Byrne; John Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wallace and the Misses Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Kammerer, William O'Butler, Major John Byrne, Commissioner James S. Coleman, Edward J. Gavigan, C. T. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cazelar, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Kelly, George B. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Connell and Miss Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice F. Holahan and Miss Holahan, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Drummond, Judge and Mrs. Theodore L. Feitner.

Herman Ridder, Henry Ridder, and Miss Ridder; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Radley and sister, Philip B. Cavanagh, Judge and Mrs. Daniel T. Martin, Thomas F. Byrne and Miss Marie Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Campbell, Mr. Smith, Buffalo; Mr. Charles V. Ferris and Miss Rieffel, Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Sayers, Mr. and Mrs. John Crane, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Fanning, E. D. Farrell, Ed Hassett, P. H. Goodwin, Wright Holcomb, Alfred J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Kenny, Gustave M. La Fevre, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, Joseph I. McKem, Col. John McAnerney, Henry D. Macdona, Randolph B. Martin, Jr., Alphonse Montant, August P. Montant, and Thomas Morrissy.

Thomas P. Fitzimons, Adrian T. Kiernan, Nicholas J. Bennett and Miss Bennett, F. William Budaius and Miss Budaius, Judge Louis J. Conlon, Judge Leonard Giegerich, Patrick Fenelly and Miss Fenelly, James R. Floyd, Richard M. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Freepont, James G. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, George B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Harry J. O'Connor and Miss McCarthy, Edward F. Murphy, Miss Annie Murphy, Mrs. McLoughlin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tindale, Miss Kennedy, Miss Anna Kennedy, Miss Sacchi, Miss Noone, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bannon, Miss Kathleen A. Smith, Miss Katherine Brady, Miss T. Donhauer, the Misses Ryan, the Misses Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Gillespie.

Matthew Tully and Mrs. Tully, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McLochlin, P. P. Brady and Miss Considine, James B. F. Smith and Miss Smith, A. M. Davidson and Miss Rhoads, John Davidson and Miss Norton, John S. McNulty and Miss McNulty, Mr. and Miss Thierry, A. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. O'Keefe, Dr. Hassell and Miss Hassell, John Byrne and Miss Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrett and Miss Barrett, Miles Tierney, Miss Tierney, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Desmond, Judge Joseph F. Daly and Mrs. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke and Miss Clarke, Miss Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. David O'Day, Thomas P. Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Mulqueen and Miss Gilroy, Senator and Mrs. Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Owens, Capt. John Dunn, William M. Ryan and Miss Ryan, P. T. Sherman, John W. Spellman and Miss Spellman, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Taylor, Samuel J. Taylor, Casimir Thorow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Walsh, M. J. Mullowney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Pulleyn, Miss Gilligan. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoguet, Miss Kiernan, Miss McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wallice, Joseph Thorow, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Travers, William T. Ryan and the Misses Ryan, J. W. F. Martin and Miss Martin, Joseph T. Daly and Mrs. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Campbell, Charles N. Fornes, Dr. William B. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, and Miss Wallace.

Adolph Muller-Ury, Louis V. O'Donohue, Dr. Charles Perry, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Charles Doelger, Jr., and Robert A. Sasseen.

THE ST. JOHN'S FAILURES

The Deficit of the Union Bank—Talk About Union with Canada.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 16.—A statement of the condition of the suspended Union Bank, presented at a meeting of the shareholders this afternoon, shows the liabilities to be $3,464,906; assets, $3,174,778, leaving a deficit of $290,128. It is not expected that more than 90 cents on the dollar will be realized for all creditors. There is a growing feeling to prosecute the Directors. The bank loses $1,000,000 alone through the firms of four of them. There is a want of confidence in the liquidation of the Union Bank, and the bank's notes are only exchanging for 60 cents on the dollar.

Thorburn & Tessier's creditors held a meeting last night, and a statement which was submitted showed that the firm is now possessed of assets equivalent to 62 cents on the dollar. A committee of investigation, and to act as trustee of the firm also, was appointed. There was no offer of compromise made, and the trustees expect to make the property realize well.

The confederation of Newfoundland with Canada is being discussed by the Government. It is expected that a proposition for the appointment of a delegation to proceed to Canada to seek terms will be placed before the Legislature next week.

The leaders of last week's labor riot in this city were sentenced to-day—three to six months' imprisonment each, with hard labor, and the remaining two to pay a fine of $20, or to be imprisoned for two months.

High-School Boys Arrested for Theft.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 16.—Fred Simpson, thirteen years old; Maurice Karp, and William Holly, each fourteen, were arrested today for the theft of numerous small articles from the pockets of students at the Flushing High School, in which they had been pupils.

Blew Off the Manhole Cover.

A sewer-gas explosion blew the cover off a manhole of the subway in front of 463 Second Avenue last evening at 5 o'clock. No one was hurt.

MOSBY AND HIS SOLDIERS

Their First Reunion Since the War at Alexandria, Va.

BANQUET FOR THE MOSBY VETERANS

The Famous Old Leader of the Guerilla Band Responds Modestly to the Toast to His Command.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 16.—For the first time since they parted company at the close of the war, nearly thirty years ago, the members of the Forty-third Virginia Cavalry, better known as "Mosby's Command," from the name of their commander, Lieut. Col. John S. Mosby, held a reunion here to-day. Col. Mosby himself, who now lives in Fauquier County, Va., was present, with a number of his old officers, and most of the survivors of his famous band were on hand to honor the occasion and talk over "old times."

The reunion was a notable gathering of the men who fought under the famous guerilla chief, and who played such a daring and picturesque rôle in the Piedmont region of Virginia during the war, and kept the Northern forces which operated in that section of the Old Dominion guessing for about four years.

Despite the inclement weather, 150 members of Mosby's command mustered here to-

John H. Mosby,
The Guerilla Chief of the Rebellion.

day, most of them coming from a distance. Little groups of gray-haired men, many of them bearing the marks of battle, gathered here and there, and many were the stories told of raids, charges, skirmishes, and fights in which, under Mosby's leadership, they had taken part. Besides Mosby, there were present about all the chief men of his command. While the officers arriving were sometimes given cheers, every man seemed to be on the same plane. Some of the men present seemed to be well-to-do, and others were typical backwoodsmen. The Blue Ridge cheer was frequently heard. The word Republican was not mentioned in the conversations of the veterans, but the use of the word "Yankee" was frequent.

The decorations for the occasion were entirely American colors. Here and there a few war relics were displayed. Southern airs were played by the band.

The banquet began at 6 o'clock, and there were 200 covers laid. The room was beautifully decorated. About 100 ladies were present at the banquet. Many speeches were made and toasts responded to.

Col. Mosby, in responding to the toast to his old command, merely expressed his gratitude, saying he was proud indeed to have been the leader of such a band of men, whose prowess was world wide, and who deserved all the praise they got.

Gen. Gordon said the fame of the Army of Northern Virginia was that of the whole land. The boys of Mosby's band were citizens of the whole country, Americans by nobody's permission, and he was not ashamed to say that to Southern men belonged to-night all the Republic can give to its children, and history will write that the principles of Northern Virginia are princip

TERRY'S TEAM TROUNCED

His Bushwick Bowlers Buried Under a Mound of Pins.

PLAYED THE TOURISTS AT PATERSON

The Home Team Lost the First Game by a Narrow Margin and Then Rolled Like Real Champions.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Bushwick Wheelmen and the Tourist Cycle Club divided honors on the Seymour alleys here to-night, the visiting bowlers winning the first game. Capt. "Bob" Sterrett discarded his collar and "rooted" hard, but the Tourist boys were unable to overcome the lead of the Bushwicks, losing finally by the narrow margin of 17 pins.

Faust and G. Hellawell led the Bushwick aggregation in the first game, while Seymour and Banta carried off the Tourist honors.

Royce, the reliable, was out of form, but recovered his lost laurels in the second contest. Sydney Wood, Carl Berger, and "Walt" Urquhardt headed a small band who accompanied Capt. Terry and his knights of the pin. They gave "Pretty Susan, She's So Shy," with ear-splitting variations, when their clubmates rolled along like ten-time winners.

In response to the earnest urging, the Tourists played for the lead in the second contest, and went away at a fast clip, cantering in easy winners at the finish.

Banta started mowing them down for the Tourists, and Bryson closely followed his lead, while Capt. Sterrit went into silent ecstacy. The two men rolled the handsome total of 351. Royce followed this with careful steady pin splitting, slipping up for 166 by reason of an unlucky slide in the last frame, which caused a chorus of deep groans to arise from sympathetic onlookers.

The Tourists distanced their opponents in this game, burying the Bushwicks under a mound of 144 pins.

The Bushwick delegation declined a pressing invitation to supper, and heartily returned the parting salvo given them by a large delegation as their train pulled out of the depot. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Banta	2	5	3	163
Balding	3	3	4	149
Seymour	2	7	1	174
Bryson	2	4	4	149
Royce	0	5	5	137
Total	9	24	17	772

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	1	5	4	138
G. Hellawell	3	5	2	176
Morgan	3	3	4	154
Frost	3	6	1	173
J. Hellawell	1	3	4	153
Total	11	24	15	789

FRAMES.

Tourist 75 150 229 283 367 450 534 607 689 772
Bushwick ..75 150 229 283 367 450 534 607 689 772

Averages—Tourist, 154 2-5; Bushwick, 157 4-5. Scorers—Walter Urquhard and Charles A. Norwood. Umpire—W. Bevan.

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Banta	2	5	3	170
Balding	2	5	3	158
Seymour	1	4	5	138
Bryson	3	5	2	181
Royce	3	4	3	166
Total	11	23	16	813

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	2	3	5	133
G. Hellawell	2	2	6	136
Morgan	2	4	4	145
Faust	3	2	6	141
J. Hellawell	1	2	7	114
Total	10	13	27	669

FRAMES.

Tourist 83 166 248 326 394 490 568 662 752 813
Bushwick 112 169 235 315 372 464 541 596 669

Averages—Tourist, 162 3-5, Bushwick, 134 4-5. Scorers—Walter Urquhardt and Charles A. Norwood. Umpire—G. W. Bevan.

BEATEN BY FIVE PINS.

Atalanta Wheelmen Lose a Game with Castle Point Bowlers.

The representative bowlers of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark visited the alleys of the Castle Point Cyclers at Hoboken last night, and tried conclusions with the home team in two schedule games of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' Bowling League. The visitors started out well, and captured the first game, with plenty of pins to spare. In the second game, however, they succumbed to defeat, a scant five pins dividing them from their rivals in one of the most closely-contested games rolled to date in the series. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	0	4	6	128
Mittlesdorf	2	3	5	137
Trautwein	1	7	3	168
Slonek	3	4	3	162
Hagestedt	0	4	6	131
Total	6	22	22	724

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	0	8	2	164
Halsey	2	3	5	141
Budd	0	5	5	152
Terbell	2	4	4	152
Olozaga	3	6	1	180
Total	7	26	17	773

FRAMES.

Castle Pt. C..75 142 218 293 366 444 510 584 665 724
Atalanta W..86 163 247 339 419 484 556 628 693 773

Averages—Castle Point Cyclers, 144 4-5; Atalanta Wheelmen, 154 3-5. Scorers—Theodore F. Bailey and George J. Bieling. Umpire—Ferd Doermer, Jr.

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	1	7	2	162
Halsey	1	1	8	111
Budd	2	5	3	106
Terbell	0	8	2	157
Olozaga	3	4	3	146
Total	7	25	18	742

CASTLE POINT.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	1	6	3	157
Mutteldorf	1	5	4	140
Trautwin	3	5	2	172
Slonek	0	7	3	156
Hagestedt	0	4	6	122
Total	5	27	18	747

FRAMES.

Atalanta 79 170 243 307 366 441 507 588 668 742
Castle Point...76 148 210 275 342 418 499 586 669 747

BANK CLERKS' CLOSE BOWLING.

Spirited Contests Were Rolled on the Academy Alleys.

A large crowd of enthusiasts witnessed the games in the Bank Clerks' League at the Academy alleys last night. The weather was not the kind suited for the bowlers, as it was the cause of many discouraging splits.

The opening contest of the evening brought together the Fourth National and the National Park Bank teams. The latter are tied for second place in the race, and they came, bringing their "rooters" with them, determined to win two games, as victory would give them a good chance of taking the first prize away from the Bank of Savings.

In the first game the Fourth National Bank started in and took the lead by 11 pins, and the second frame found them still in the lead by 4 pins. They increased their lead to 27 pins in the third frame, but lost 2 pins in the fourth and in the fifth frame only lead by 2 pins. The National Park Bank then took command, and finally finished with 70 pins to spare. The second game was between the American Exchange National Bank and the Fourth National Bank. The American Exchange National Bank team had an easy victory, taking the lead in the first frame, which they held, and won by 122 pins.

As both the National Park Bank and the American Exchange National Bank teams wanted the third game to give them two victories for the night, the excitement was at its height. After a nip-and-tuck fight for six frames, the American Exchange National five got down to work and won by 31 pins, which places them on even terms with the National Park Bank for third place.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Cowperthwaite	2	5	3	159
Ludlow	3	2	5	153
Smith	0	1	9	95
Edwards	2	3	5	142
Thorpe	2	6	3	157
Total	9	16	25	706

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Farries	0	4	6	124
McDougall	2	3	5	142
Wylie	5	3	2	184
Terwilleger	3	6	1	173
Miller	3	3	4	153
Total	13	19	18	776

FRAMES.

Fourth N. B..78 156 233 327 392 469 542 596 650 706
Park N. B...67 152 226 302 390 470 534 608 684 776

Averages—Fourth National Bank, 141 1-5; National Park, 155 1-5. Scorers—E. Freund and W. Pickard. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Armstrong	4	4	2	183
Jarvis	2	4	4	149
France	4	1	5	158
Fuchs	1	6	3	149
Kennedy	1	1	8	109
Total	12	16	22	748

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Cowpertwaite	1	4	5	138
Ludlow	1	1	8	101
Smith	1	1	8	94
Edwards	1	3	6	128
Thorpe	2	5	3	161
Total	6	14	30	622

FRAMES.

Am. Ex. Nat..74 158 242 317 380 439 509 587 672 748
Fourth N. B..56 119 183 242 293 358 438 502 573 622

Averages—American Exchange National Bank, 149 3-5; Fourth National Bank, 124 2-5. Scorers—E. Freund and W. Pickard. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Farris	3	4	3	172
McDougall	0	2	8	113
Wylie	5	4	1	209
Terwilleger	1	3	6	132
Miller	2	4	4	152
Total	11	17	22	778

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Armstrong	0	4	6	129
Jarvis	2	8	0	182
Frazee	1	4	5	139
Fuchs	4	4	2	195
Kennedy	2	4	4	164
Total	9	24	17	809

FRAMES.

Nat. Pk. Bk..63 147 241 328 414 482 551 629 706 778
Am. Ex. Nat..93 159 230 308 403 493 594 662 737 809

Averages—National Park Bank, 155 3-5. American Exchange National Bank, 161 4-5. Scorers—E. Freund and W. Pickard. Umpire—A. Emerson.

BITS OF BOWLING NEWS.

—The bowlers of the New Manhattan Athletic Club expect to have a big time on Saturday, the 26th inst. On that day the All Massachusetts and the Old Dorchester teams will be on hand at the Cherry Diamond clubhouse to play against two Manhattan teams. Warren Sage, the Director of Bowling of the New Manhattan, and Capt. Safford have selected eight men thus far, and now they are looking for two more. The list includes Safford, Sage, Sullivan, Gordon, Turnbull, Wesselman, Hedley, and McLeon. The Bay State players are among the best down East, and a fine contest is expected.

—The games in the Peterdorfs House tournament Monday night resulted as follows: Paradise—Musterman, 200; Schultz, 167; Volckler, 159; Pfeifer, 129; Bernhart, 153; total—808. Amity—Vogel, 157; Litsuner, 103; Venderhof, 122; Rau, 162; Huber, 145; total—689. Second Game.—Paradise—Musterman, 149; Schultz, 139; Volckler, 171; Pfeifer, 161; Bernhart, 149; total—774. Social—Kemmy, 140; Koeper, 151; Mann, 132; Hoar, 143; Berghman, 149; total—774.

—A new bowling club has been organized, called the "Scribe" Bowling Club, composed of reporters. The members are George E. Stackhouse of The Tribune, "Bob" Curtis of The Recorder, J. Mackie of The Tribune, Leo M. Karpf of The New-York Times, S. Karpf of The Recorder, and Leo Jacoby of The Sun. They will play their first game this afternoon at Germania Alleys.

—Company I defeated Company H in the Thirteenth Regiment tournament Tuesday night, 719 to 588. After the game F. M. Nobrega of the Veteran Association gave an exhibition in bowling, making 7 strikes and 3 spares; total, 229.

—Three Yonkers teams bowled in the Bock tournament at Mount Vernon Tuesday night. The A B C of Yonkers beat the Germania of Mount Vernon by 5 pins—725 to 720. The Terrace City beat the Germania by 21 pins—812 to 791. The Terrace City also defeated the second team of the Yonkers Bowling Club by 39 pins—832 to 793.

HERRESHOFF IN TOWN.

He Confers with Iselin and Others About Cup Defenders.

Vice Commodore E. M. Brown, who is organizing a syndicate to build a cup defender, was not prepared yesterday to make any official announcement about the plans of the syndicate. He was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times and said everything was progressing favorably, and that everything would be made public very soon.

There were several conferences yesterday, and Nat Herreshoff, who was summoned from Bristol, discussed plans with several yachtsmen. He had a long conference with C. Oliver Iselin, and the plans for a new yacht were gone over very carefully. Last Saturday, when Mr. Iselin was in Bristol, he examined "Nat" Herreshoff's plans and made many suggestions. These suggestions have been worked out, and were embodied in the plans submitted.

In some quarters it was said that Mr. Iselin was going to have a boat of his own, but this rumor was discredited, and while it may be that his name will figure as the owner of the new boat he will really represent a syndicate.

George Gould yesterday denied that the Vigilant was for sale. He said that if some one offered a big price, then he might sell. "The Vigilant," said Mr. Gould, "will come home in June, and will be put in shape for the trial races. I have no intention at present of building a cup defender by myself. I have offered to make one of four to build a boat, or I will provide one-quarter of the money necessary for that purpose. Just what will be done I can't say yet."

At the New-York Yacht Clubhouse there was considerable talk of the probability of one member's having a boat, and Oliver C. Iselin, Ogden Goelet, James Gordon Bennett, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and other wealthy yachtsmen are freely mentioned. C. Oliver Iselin is hardly likely to, because yachtsmen have so much confidence in his ability to sail a boat that he could get all the money he wants by asking for it. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has avowned the Ilderim for two seasons, and sailed her a great deal. His father might be disposed to let him have a cup defender.

James Gordon Bennett has talked of building a big cutter for more than a year, and as he and Ogden Goelet are very much interested in yachting on the Mediterranean, they might build together, but this is rather improbable.

Brown for Commodore.

The Nominating Committee of the New-York Yacht Club met yesterday afternon. It has agreed to nominate Edward M. Brown, steam yacht Sylvia, for Commodore; H. C. Ward, schooner Clytie, for Vice Commodore, and J. C. Bergen, sloop Hildegarde, for Rear Commodore.

MR. VANDERBILT BUYS COITSVILLE

To Drive the High Stepper on Paris Boulevards and Exhibit Him.

Just before Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt sailed away on the Teutonic yesterday he purchased from the New-York Coach, Horse and Cob Company the noted high-stepper Coitsville; also a horse called Hazel Kirke, of the same type. The two animals are to be shipped for Paris next Saturday. C. F. Bates, who made the sale, says that Mr. Vanderbilt will drive Coitsville on the boulevards to one of the small French cabriolets and probably exhibit him as an American-bred high-stepper at the Paris and London horse shows next season.

Coitsville has been pronounced by competent judges one of the most brilliant all-around park horses ever seen in New-York or elsewhere, and his former owner is confident that he will beat everything on the other side, provided he goes into the show ring in good form. Coitsville was shown at the last national horse show in a field of gig horses, which is said to have been the largest and best ever brought together in a show ring. At that time he had been schooled at high acting less than three weeks all told, and, being rank and green at the business, was beaten by Oliver H. P. Belmont's famous Buckingham; but he was in the hunt to the very last, and, in spite of his rather bad manners, made a brilliant showing on the tanbark.

Coitsville is a standard-bred trotter and is duly registered in Vol. 7 of Wallace's American Trotting Register, his number being 6,305. He was bred and raised by Jacobs Brothers of Hubbard, Ohio, and was kept in the stud on their breeding farm until last season. His sire was Oberlin, a very fashionably-bred trotting sire owned by the late Chauncey Andrews of Youngstown, Ohio. Oberlin was by Harold, the sire of Maud S., 2:08¾, and his dam was Naomi, by Belmont, the sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾. He is the sire of J. D. Rockefeller's fast trotter Dodgeville, 2:14½, among others. Coitsville's dam was Niles, by Ledger, the son of Robert Bonner and the grandsire of Ryland T., 2:07¾. His granddam was Sis James, the dam of Mohawk Gift, 2:21¾, by Campbell's Hiatoga, out of a daughter of Matthews's Kentucky Hunter, a half brother to the horse that got the old-time queen of the turf, Flora Temple, 2:19¾.

Trotting-horse men will watch Coitsville's doings abroad with a good deal of interest if he is exhibited at the horse shows of Paris and London in competition with the hackneys and park horses of the other side.

Hazel Kirke, the other horse to be taken over for Mr. Vanderbilt, is by the old Grand Circuit campaigner Atlantic, 2:21, the son of Almont. He is a brilliant goer in harness, with high action fore and aft, but in conformation he is not the grand type of horse that the big chestnut is.

BETTER PRICES FOR TROTTERS

Whirligig Was Lame, and Bidders Would Only Offer $1,110.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The tone of the market at Tattersalls' to-day was much better than on the opening day, and fairly good prices were obtained. The foreign representatives bought three animals for the Austrian Government. These were Promethus, a Chimes stallion which has shown a mile in 2:27¾; Excellence, 2:19½, a Mambrino King pacer, and Esther, a Mambrino King mare, in foal to Chimes.

The surprise of the day was the low price, $1,110, realized for the sensational pacing filly Whirligig, 2:10. She was lame, and the bidders were loath to take chances, as it was rumored that she has a blemish in the stifle, developed during last season's hard campaign. The following are some of the sales:

Vesper Chimes, br. s., (1891,) by Chimes, dam Aurelia, by Mambrino King, second dam Gerster, by Hero of Thorndale; Thomas P. Hebbelwhite, Buffalo	$400
Parkhurst Chimes, b. f., (1890,) by Chimes, dam Minnie, by Wood's Hambletonian; S. J. Whitaker, Savona, N. Y.	325
Excellence, b. h., 2:19½, (1885,) by Mambrino King, dam Windsweep, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; J. S. Pford, New-York	800
Brown colt, (1893,) by Chimes, dam Elsie, by Mambrino King; J. H. Wilson, Spruce Lawn Stock Farm, Springfield, Ohio	400
Black colt, (1893,) by Chimes, dam Darkness, by Mambrino King; D. S. McCann, Columbus, Ohio	370
Esther, ch. m., (1890,) by Mambrino King, dam Hazel, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.; J. S. Pford, New-York	400
Intrepid, b. g., 2:26¾, (1888,) by Almont, Jr., dam Quadroon, by Sherman, sire of Alexie Sherman, 2:25¼; T. J. Simpson, Toledo, Ohio	455
Commotion, b. g., (1890,) by Chimes, dam Myrtle, by Wood's Hambletonian; C. Luyster, New-York	330
Promethus, b. s., (1889,) trial in 2:27½, by Chimes, dam Guenn, by Mambrino King; J. S. Pford, New-York	425
Bay filly, (1893,) by Palo Alto Chimes, dam Louise, by Mars; T. Cullins, Arcade, N. Y.	550
King Chimes, b. g., (1891,) by Chimes, dam Queenie King, by Mambrino King; Howard Hayden, East Welleston Stock Farm, Long Island	310
Nellie C., b. m., (1881,) by Daniel Webster, dam Nettie, by Fearnaught Gift; Howard Hayden, East Welleston Stock Farm, Long Island	200
Whirligig, b. f., 2:10, champion three-year-old pacing filly, by Wilkes, a son of Simmons, out of Kate; dam Minnie Barrington, by Naham, a son of Hambrino, 2:21¼, out of Lady Bruce, by Abdallah Bruce; W. D. Ryder, Cambridgeborough, Penn	1,110

May Marshall Dead.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 16.—May Marshall, 2:08½, by Billy Wilkes, died here to-day of lung fever. She was owned by M. E. McHenry, who refused $10,000 for the mare. Her world record for pacing mares was made at Nashville, Oct. 19, 1893.

Metropolis Wheelmen Reception.

The second annual reception of the Metropolis Wheelmen was held last night at Adelphi Hall, Broadway and Fifty-second Street. There were over 200 friends of the members present, and they enjoyed themselves until an early hour this morning. Other wheel clubs in this vicinity gave the reception hearty support. There were present eighteen from the Triumph Wheelmen, fourteen from the Greenwich Wheelmen, six from the Riverside Wheelmen, and six from the Elizabeth Wheelmen. During the evening Prof. I. Johnson gave an exhibition of fancy cycling. The clubhouse of the Metropolis Wheelmen is at 146 West Twenty-fifth Street. The officers of the club are L. Rauschkolb, President; J. Kemler, Vice President; Henry Barr, Secretary; A. Gloriot, Treasurer; M. Senno, Color Bearer; A. Hefner, Captain; H. R. Dusenbury, First Lieutenant; C. Fincken, Bugler.

Wheeler Will Race in France.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 16.—Harry C. Wheeler, the professional cyclist, is now at his home in East Orange, taking a rest, and says he has decided to do no racing this year on this continent. He intends to sail for Paris on March 1, with George A. Banker, however, and there expects to take the place of Zimmerman as champion of the world.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The case of a Quaker City wheelman against the Reading and Perkiomen Turnpike Company to determine the right of the latter to charge toll for bicycles has come to an end, judgment being entered in favor of the wheelman for 5 cents. According to the court, a turnpike road is a public highway, and turnpike companies have no right to collect toll from wheelmen. In his decision, Judge Endlich, before whom the case was tried, said: "It must be regarded as a condition of the grant of the franchise that such classes of the traveling public and such kinds of vehicles used by them as are not expressly made liable to pay toll shall be permitted, unless otherwise obnoxious, to use the road free of toll; and if the stockholders accepted their charter with that condition annexed, they have no one to blame but themselves if that condition turns out to be burdensome."

—Edwards, the English racing crack, who came over with the European party for the international races held in Madison Square Garden, intends to ride in France during the coming season. He will leave England for that country the latter part of the present month, and will begin training upon his arrival. Wheeler and Banker will also compete in France, leaving in February.

—The coming pool match between teams of four representing the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Kings County Wheelmen will be started next week, the games being played alternately at each clubhouse.

—Edward C. Hodges, President of the Boston Bicycle Club, has been appointed Park Commissioner of Boston. Mr. Hodges rode as long ago as 1877, and is an enthusiast from the word go.

—Zimmerman will be present at the cycle show in Madison Square Garden next week. The champion has been a feature of all the big shows held in this country.

REPLY TO THE LONDON ATHLETES

The New-York A. C. Names Sept. 21 for the International Games.

Secretary Gulick's letter detailing the suggestions and naming the date for the proposed international contest between the representative teams of the London and New-York Athletic Clubs was sent yesterday. The entire proceedings are disclosed in this epistle. The New-York club names Saturday, Sept. 21, as the date most desirable for the dual games, and offers to pay all expenses of the visiting team under certain conditions. The letter in full is as follows:

New-York Athletic Club,
104 West Fifty-fifth Street,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1895.

H. K. Holman, Esq., Honorary Secretary of London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge, London, S. W.:

Dear Sir: I desire to express to you the gratification with which your letter of Jan. 2, 1895, was received by this club, with its cordial acceptance of the invitation extended by us to the London Athletic Club to send a team to this country to attend a friendly contest between the clubs.

Our Athletic Committee met this day and authorized me to write to you as follows:

Touching the time for holding the contemplated games referred to in your letter, I desire to say that the middle of the month of May, suggested by you, is a period rather early in the season here, where our Springs are late, and where our athletes, therefore, do not prepare for early games. As June, July, and August are months which are unsuited to you, for the proposed meeting, our common ground of agreement as to date would seem to be confined to September, which really is the most agreeable and satisfactory month in the year for the purpose, when the weather is apt to be well settled and the most genial of the season. If it would be acceptable to your committee, we would indicate the 21st of September as the most convenient and suitable date for the purpose of holding the games, which we would propose should take place in or near the City of New-York.

The events to be decided upon, as suggested by your committee, would be satisfactory with the following slight changes and conditions:

A five-mile run instead of a three-mile run would be an event more satisfactory to our athletes, because it is a distance provided for by the rules of our own association, and one with which they would be more familiar, but we are not strenuous as to such change, should you, upon further consideration, adhere to the original selection.

The addition of a 220-yard dash, and making the shot "and," hammer, instead of shot "or" hammer, as a part of the programme, would afford our own men, as well as the visiting team, an additional opportunity to display their qualities, and strengthen the interest in the entire series of events. Our own championship games include seventeen events, and our people would consider nine events rather too few for our meeting. We hope you will acquiesce in our desire to add these events to the list.

As suggested by you in regard to the composition of your team, of course, our own in like manner will be confined to members solely of the New-York Athletic Club.

It may be assumed that the amateur qualifications of the competitors will be determined by the rules of the English Amateur Athletic Association, and our own Amateur Athletic Union, which, as I understand it, are substantially alike. Details of the events would naturally come under the rules of our National Association here. Inasmuch as the customs of the two countries differ in some matters of detail, and as it is desirable that your committee should be informed of these variations in advance, so as to be advised of conditions which govern competitions here, it may be as well to direct your attention to the following facts:

Hurdle races are run on a path of clay and cinders, mixed, and the hurdles are not to be fixed in the ground. In other words, it is obstacles which are not fixed fast to the ground.

All races are run with the left hand to the curb.

The 220-yard is run on the same path as above, and, if with a curve, in lanes with the several competitors so arranged that each measured separately shall be 220 yards in length. But this condition does not apply to the "440" or any other lap race.

When putting the shot, the shot is "put," not "thrown."

In the case of the jumps, the path is level from the start to take-off.

These few remarks will perhaps indicate the differences in the details which are not really a censure, and suggest inquiries from you as to other matters, which at the present time do not occur to my mind.

Recurring to the time at which the events are to come off, it might be well to say further that our immediate intended programme not only would include the international match of Sept. 21, but also our annual open Fall games, which take place on the 28th of September, and probably meetings in Boston or Philadelphia, or both, should your team be agreeable after the events of Sept. 21 and 28. It is contemplated that, from the date of the team's arrival in New-York until after the last of these latter events of Sept. 21 and 28, the visitors will be entertained as the guests of this club. Naturally, we would expect them to refrain from competition in other games, save those under our arrangement or auspices, but it will be also expected that all or many of the team would remain after the two games indicated above, should they consider it advisable to do so, with the object of competing in other athletic events taking place about the same time in this country and Canada.

The question of expenses, of course, is quite a material item, and, in view of your greater experience upon the other side, we had anticipated some definite suggestion from you in that respect. In view of the slight prospect of your club, as you state, being able to select a team to pay its own expenses, and the club having no available funds for such outlay, it would have occurred to us that a subscription for such purposes, circulated among friends of athletic sport in England, interested in an international event such as this promises to be, would have met with such success as to have provided funds to pay part if not all the necessary expenditure.

This is but speculative on my part, as I am not, of course, as familiar with the situation on the other side as you are. I will undertake to say, however, should you be unable to solve the question in any other way, that this club will relieve you of any difficulty, so far as that question is concerned, by agreeing to provide for the expenses of a team and substitutes, not to exceed fifteen in number, from London to New-York City and return, the expenses to include railroad fares from London to steamer, first-class passage on steamer, board and lodging from arrival until four days after the games, but this period not to exceed three weeks.

Inclosed are two copies of the rules of our present National Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, (the National Amateur Athletic Association of the United States having dissolved some five years ago,) and our club constitution, by-laws, and rules. I would ask you in return to send me two copies of the rules of the English Amateur Athletic Association and of your club.

We should be very glad to know the names of the members of your team as soon as convenient, (some little time before the meeting,) so as to complete our programme in good season.

Kindly let us know as early as possible whether the above arrangements are satisfactory to you. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN C. GULICK, Secretary.

DENIED TRUTH OF CABLEGRAMS

Mr. Holman Says Reuter's International Dispatches Were False.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—S. K. Holman, Honorary Secretary of the London Athletic Club, has written a letter to The Times in which he absolutely denies the truth of the cablegrams under New-York dates of Jan. 11 and 13, sent out by Reuter's Telegram Company, regarding the international athletic contest. Mr. Holman, in his letter, says:

"I beg to state that the extraordinary rumors and surmises in connection with the contest are absolutely incorrect. The challenge from the New-York Club has been accepted, under certain conditions, by my committee, but no details whatever have as yet been arranged. In due course I shall be happy to publish an authoritative statement concerning the matter."

The dispatch under date of Jan. 11 states that the London Club desires to strengthen its team by drafting men from other English clubs, and recites the events which are to be included in the programme.

The cablegram of the 13th summarizes what is claimed to be an interview with an official of the London Club, published in New-York on Jan. 12.

Heikes's Fine Shooting.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 16.—The international shooting tournament was continued to-day, with splendid weather and a large attendance. In the seven-hundred-dollar international event two more contestants killed all their twenty birds. The highest scores made to-day in this match were J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City, 20; H. Bates, Ridgetown, Ontario, 20; John Stroud, Hamilton, Ontario, 19; S. Fairburn, Minnedosa, Manitoba, 19; C. Forsyth, Aldershot, Ontario, 18; George Margetts, Niagara Falls, Ontario, 18; M. Mayhew, Utica, N. Y., 18; Dr. Blackall, Utica, N. Y., 18; A. P. Pope, Olean, N. Y., 17; John Fitch, Hamilton, Ontario, 17; William Stroud, Hamilton, Ontario, 17.

The international team stake, 15 live birds a side, was begun to-day. H. R. Sweeney, Albany, N. Y., beat George Briggs, Toronto, 13 to 12, and E. D. Fulford, Utica, N. Y., beat C. Cox, Toronto, 14 to 13.

R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, did some wonderful shooting in the blackbird matches. In six matches, with a total of 115 birds, he missed only 5, and in three matches of 20 birds each he did not make a miss. All the artificial birds were thrown from the traps at unknown angles.

Yantacaw Gun Club Trophies.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Yantacaw Gun Club held its annual meeting last night at the clubhouse, on Washington Avenue, Nutley. The following officers were elected: President—E. R. Tilton; Vice President—George I. Malcom; Treasaurer—Conrad H. Ray; Secretary—William J. Berg; Field Captain—George Deakin; Shooting Committee—Dr. E. R. De Wolfe, R. K. Cook, and George Deakin. A silver cup was presented to the club by Dr. De Wolfe, which will be shot for at the monthly club shoots. A cup was also presented by the Shooting Committee, which will be shot for under the rules which are being formulated. The reports showed the club to be rapidly growing and in good financial standing.

Newark Curlers Win.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Long Island City and the Newark Club played a curling match on Branch Brook yesterday, and the latter won, 57 to 40. The players and their scores follow: Newark—H. Mossey, skip; J. Anderson, T. Thornton, T. Todd; score, 33; S. Thornton, skip; W. Warnock, J. Reid, J. McLaren; score, 24. Total, 57.

Long Island City—J. Bisset, skip; William Duncan, W. Meiklejohn, William Steel; score, 13; D. Wright, skip; A. Morris, J. Ratjen, J. Morrison; score, 27. Total, 40.

Triton Boat Club Officers.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The following officers of the Triton Boat Club were elected last night: J. Wallace Morrell, President; A. C. Courter, Vice President; Henry C. Rommel, Treasurer; William A. Simonson, Recording Secretary; George G. Haddow, Corresponding Secretary; A. D. Harris, Captain; J. Davidson, Jr., First Lieutenant; Massie Milne, Second Lieutenant; Harry S. Farmer, Lodgekeeper; Trustees—George W. Porter, A. W. Swain, J. S. Vinson, W. P. O'Rourke, Theodore B. Guerin; Delegates to the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association—Theodore F. Reed, J. S. Vinson, and George E. Gifford.

Another Challenge for Weston.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Charles L. Hopkins, backer of Pedestrian Henry Schmehl, offered to-day to wager John Chamberlain of Washington, the backer of Edward Payson Weston, from $5,000 to $10,000 that Schmehl would walk from San Francisco to New-York in less time than Weston.

barring Sundays, if desired, both to start together.

Will Build a New Home.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 16.—The newly-elected Board of Trustees of the South Orange Field Club has organized by electing Spencer Miller President and Arthur C. Babson Vice President. It was decided to build a new clubhouse to replace the old one, which was burned last week, the same not to cost more than $10,000, and the membership dues not to be raised in consequence to more than $10 per annum.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—A feature of the New-York's preliminary season will be a game with the team of the University of Pennsylvania, scheduled for April 9. The college Quakers are expected to show up strong in baseball this season, and a most interesting contest is predicted. The game will be played at the Polo Grounds.

—Chairman Hanlon of the League Committee on Playing Rules has sent letters to all League managers and umpires asking for suggestions as to alterations in the rules. The committee will soon be called together to discuss the suggestions.

—Roger Connor says he will sign a contract to play with the St. Louis team next season.

—Catcher Ryan signed a contract yesterday to play with the Bostons.

Dinner to Two Congressmen.

The Second Presbyterian Fishing Club, famous among kindred organizations, gave a dinner at the Republican Club last evening in honor of Congressmen R. W. Taylor of Ohio and C. W. Coffin of Maryland, both of whom are members of the club.

President W. G. English acted as toastmaster, and among those present were Senator Gallinger of New-Hampshire, John S. Wise, Col. A. W. Soper, G. A. Laridon, W. F. Wakeman, and "Eli" Perkins.

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EDUCATING THE MASSES

Nineteenth Century Club Discusses the Public Schools.

NEEDS AND THE MANY SHORTCOMINGS

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College Gives His Views —Dr. W. S. Rainsford's Plea for the Children.

The monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club was held at Sherry's last night. It was largely attended. The subject discussed was the public schools.

John A. Taylor, the Vice President, presided. He introduced as the first speaker Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College.

Prof. Butler said the financial aspect of a question was the one which appealed most strongly to a man. In the last year about $38,500,000 was expended by the city. One-half of this was used in paying interest, the police and the other administrative departments, and the schools. It cost one and a half times as much to run the schools as the Department of Public Works and four times as much as the Department of Public Parks.

"Only from an educated people can come the highest form of public life," said Prof. Butler. "The problem of municipal school administration here is harder to solve than anywhere else, except, possibly, in Chicago. The question revolves itself into two parts—the attitude of the public to the school and the internal administration.

"It is absolutely essential that the public school system should be adopted by the community as opposed to what I call the philanthropic idea. Diametrically opposed to schools supported by the well-to-do are the public schools, which are the schools of the common people. It is the philanthropic conception of the schools held by many people in this city which has brought the public schools to their present condition. There must be developed in the community an interest in the public schools—not the interest of the dilettante, but of the citizen who has the best good of the community at heart.

"It must be the object of the administration to maintain a mobility and plasticity—an ability to go forward, to grow. The tendency is for the system to become a slave to its machinery. Sometimes this is brought about by inertia or stupidity.

"The elements here are such that escape from certain conditions that exist is not possible without legislation. These conditions are the result of a slow growth, and reached the present overweening state by simple methods. But the existing system is so complex, so illogical, that if it were officered by the best men and women in the city they would be unable to accomplish good, because 165 officers stand between the schools and the people. What do these 165 officers do? As a matter of fact, the old district school system has been engrafted on the city. The Ward Trustees represent the old district school officers, while the members of the Board of Education represent the progressive idea of unity in the management of the municipality. These two bodies of men have always clashed. Unless the system may be simplified and the responsibility made direct it is useless to expect much from the schools.

"There is another thing. There should be greater provision made for High Schools. It is the testimony of the whole world that unless there is the stimulus of the opportunity to get a secondary education there is a point below the top of the grammar schools where listlessness sets in.

"More power in the purely educational administration should devolve on those who are fitted for such work. Until the Board of Education is withdrawn from any interference with the educational features of the system we cannot expect good results."

Prof. Butler said that the bill recommended by the Committee of Seventy would bring about the reforms he desired.

Mr. Taylor announced that the entire season of the Nineteenth Century Club would be devoted to subjects concerning the city. In February, "Wealth" would be discussed; in March, "Health," and in April, "Beauty."

Stephen H. Olin said that, although there had been changes and improvements in the fire and other departments of the city, the school system remained what it was fifty years ago. He thought the system of Ward Trustees was especially instrumental in preventing the expression of public opinion in the management of the schools and offered many opportunities for corruption. In opposition to the Committee of Seventy's bill, another was to be introduced in the Legislature, which would retain the main features of the present system, equalizing the representation of Trustees as compared with the number of scholars. But it was doubtful if any such law would obviate the trouble.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford thought that the first thing to be considered was the meaning of education, which is the drawing forth of that which is truest, highest, and best in manhood.

"The school must fit the needs of the children. What are their needs? We do not know, although we are so close to them. The crowding together of the children is one consideration. Take this fact that four blocks may be picked out in which there are 10,000 inhabitants. One of the things to fight for is that in these densely-crowded districts the schools must not be crowded. Grave apprehensions have arisen among those who know that danger lurks in these schools that are too big. We are rushing into too big things in New-York. We build too high. The schools should be made smaller, and not larger.

"Think of the playless life of the child. It goes to one's heart, this wrong that has been done to these children who have no play. The boys and girls here in New-York are terribly undeveloped. The consequences will reach to generations yet unborn. Did you ever hear of children before who would rather go to school than to play? That happened here in New-York! What abnormality!

"I believe we could use the public schools in the evening for recreation places. It would only cost a little to provide additional help to clean the rooms.

"Let me speak a good word for the teachers. All they need is proper direction from the powers above.

"Think of the ugliness of the children's lives. No parks, no beautiful buildings, no pictures—oh, the deserted nature of the children's lives! Owing to the exigencies of our island life, they have been deserted by the Christian people, who have been moving away from the poor. It is a terrible thing to have the churches moved up town and the breathing spots closed up. Everything is abnormal down there where the population is thickest. There is no moving to Westchester for the poor!

"We need high schools, of course. But we need in the lower part of the city the best primary schools. Put the best battalions where the fighting is the heaviest. Put the best schools where they are most needed. We have got to think of ourselves in this matter. We have got to spend the money somewhere and some time, either in prisons and reformatories, or now on the schools. It will cost money. But when the city is decently and honestly administered, millions and millions of money from the franchises from which it now gets nothing will be turned into the treasury.

"The time will come when the women whose children are happy, will make a study of the people whose children are living in abnormal conditions. Then some good will result."

Among those present at the meeting were School Commissioners Charles B. Hubbell and Henry Rogers, ex-School Commissioner De Witt J. Seligman, and Assistant Superintendent Henry M. Leipziger.

CHARITY RIDING TOURNAMENT.

Substantial Benefit for St. Mark's Hospital --Feats of Horsemanship and Exciting Contests.

St. Mark's Hospital received a substantial benefit last night at Durland's Riding Academy, where was held a charity riding tournament.

The programme was largely given up to feats of horsemanship among the men. The women, however, had a place in a grand manoeuvre conducted by Baron Vietinghoff. Those who took part were:

Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer, Mrs. J. C. Naegeli, Miss J. Watkins, Miss M. Schickel, Miss G. Watkins, Miss E. Lane, Miss M. E. Doerr, Miss L. G. Alexander, Miss C. E. Zahn, Mrs. E. Gilbert, Mrs. E. Keys, Mrs. J. Ballin, Mrs. W. E. Kotman, Miss C. A. Doremus, Miss M. Troescher, Miss G. Evans, Miss E. Adams, Miss B. Ballin, Miss L. McClave, Miss M. Good, Miss L. Anderson, Miss L. Herrman, and Mrs. A. C. Allen.

In addition to the usual features of the programme, such as the military ride and the maypole painting, there were a number of contests and several special attractions. One contest that awakened great enthusiasm was the football on horseback. Goals had been put up at both ends of the arena. The players on ponies lined up in front of the goals, four on a side, and distinguished by the color of their jackets. The following were the riders: Red—J. Meislahn, A. Saunders, D. E. Levy, and G. Punderford. White—G. Fosbery, D. Coleman, A. Cobb, and A. Walters.

The ball was put in play in the centre. At the signal of the referee, the two Captains dashed up, sprang from their horses, and the Captain of the Reds seized the ball, mounted with it under his arm, and attempted to make goal, pursued by the Whites, and guardd by his own men.

The tactics were not unlike those employed in a game of college football. The scrimmages were almost as rough, and fully as exciting as some one sees on Manhattan Field. Owing to the clever dodging of Meislahn, the Reds succeeded in making two goals. The Whites none.

The tent-pegging contest, introduced by the English cavalry riders who were over here last year, furnished one of the interesting features. Pegs are driven in the ground, the object being for the rider, at a full gallop, to catch up the peg on the point of his lance and carry it away. It was won by Capt. Rawson Turner, who also did some clever work with the double lance.

The closing part of the programme was devoted to jumping. Conspicuous among the contestants was Frank D. Beard of Brooklyn.

Following is the list of honorary patrons and patronesses, many of whom were present:

Henry E. Abbey, B. Altman, W. J. Arkell, Daniel Appleton, John T. Agnew, M. Arnheim, Franklin Bartlett, Hooper C. Barrett, W. H. Beadleston, Hyman Blum, Cornelius N. Bliss, W. V. Brokaw, Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, J. F. Baudouine, George C. Boldt, Fred Baker, O. E. Ballin, S. Bergman, W. H. Belknap, M. M. Belding, J. I. D. Bristol, J. A. Bush, T. A. Burns, J. Ballin, C. M. Coen, John Claflin, A. Cammack, Howard Carroll, J. M. Ceballos, C. C. Clausen, Austin Corbin, C. J. Coulter, J. S. Cram, J. D. Crimmins, Henry Clews, J. J. Coogan, A. De Cordova, S. V. R. Cruger, P. F. Collier, H. W. Cary, Chauncey M. Depew, Elisha Dyer, Reginald De Koven, P. H. Dugro, George H. Daniels, A. M. Dodge, Thomas Dimond, J. W. Dongan, J. R. Downey, C. Doremus, R. B. Dodson, the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, Frank A. Ehret,

Duncan Elliott, S. W. Ehrich, Franklin Edson, Ferdinand P. Earle, Gen. T. T. Eckert, H. M. Flagler, W. W. Flanagan, R. P. Flower, W. W. Farmer, L. Fleischman, C. Fellowes, W. Y. Frazee, J. A. Fuller, R. Goelet, W. H. Gelshenen, George J. Gould, William R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant, R. Guggenheimer, F. L. Gunther, M. H. Grau, John Gerken, F. H. Gibbens, Henry Hilton, Edward Horbrook, W. F. Havemeyer, John H. Inman, C. O. D. Iselin, F. B. Jennings, Frederick Hoey, Theodore Hellman, H. H. Hollister, I. G. Heckscher, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. B. Hulme, E. S. Hatch, M. Hartley, R. H. Halsted, M. W. Healey, Morris Jesup, E. H. Johnson, Lawrence Kip, Delancey Kane, Eugene Kelly, Jr., George W. Kidd, E. M. Knox, George A. Kessle, R. Limburger, A. Ladenburg, Charles Lanier, Edward Lauterbach, George Law, L. Lewishon.

R. La Forte, P. Lorillard, Jr., William N. Le Cato, J. G. K. Lawrence, O. B. Libbey, R. A. McCurdy, Ogden Mills, Henry C. Miner, J. P. Morgan, W. C. Muschenheim, A. N. Morris, W. R. H. Martin, Dr. McBurney, John A. McCall, H. I. Nicholas, V. Max Nathan, J. J. O'Donoghue, H. Oelrichs, William Ottman, Thomas C. Oakley, O. Ottendorfer, Miles O'Brien, Morgan J. O'Brien, T. S. Ormiston, A. M. Palmer, John E. Parsons, Thomas C. Platt, Horace Porter, Charles B. Peet, C. O. Peters, J. W. Pringle, F. A. Ringler, H. Rosenwald, V. H. Rothschild, Frank Russak, Isidor Straus, A. T. Sullivan, H. Schaus, J. H. Schiff, J. E. Simmons, John Sloane, Charles S. Smith, Walter Stanton, C. C. Shayne, Louis Stern, W. E. D. Stokes, William L. Strong, F. Le Roy Satterlee, Simon H. Stern, William Steinway, E. V. Skinner, Jefferson Seligman, J. Reisenweber, Elias Rothschild.

M. Stine, E. S. Stokes, D. E. Seybel, Frank Tilford, H. McK. Twombly, George I. Tyson, J. Thorley, S. W. Taylor, Jr., T. Gaillard Thomas, J. Kennedy Tod, H. B. Turner, S. Untermyer, F. Uhlmann, Cornelius Van Cott, Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. N. Vilas, Dr. J. Vanderpoel, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Edward Wasserman, Isidor Wormser, Charles B. Webster, H. Seward Webb, W. A. Wheelock, Stanford White, Frederick Woerz, John J. Wysong, P. A. B. Widener, W. T. Walton, C. F. Wildey, William Zinsser, Jr., Mrs. George C. Boldt, Miss Agnes Boldt, Mrs. Carl Beck, Mrs. S. Borg, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. C. H. Childs, Mrs. E. Gilbert, Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. John W. Gibbs, Mrs. Theodore C. Hellmann, Mrs. H. C. Kroh, Mrs. John A. Lowry, Mrs. William T. Mittendorf, Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. Amelia Spiess, and Mrs. Isidor Wormser.

Pebbles to Prevent Explosions.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 16.—A young man of pleasing address has been selling to Greenville people small brown pebbles, such as can be picked up on the shores of Newark Bay by the bushel.

These stones, he said, were invested with a magic power. They would prevent lamps from exploding. One stone was sufficient for each lamp, no matter what the size of the lamp might be. He sold them at 25 cents each.

Mrs. Waldron of 122 Noble Street bought two, and Mrs. Fisher, a neighbor of hers, bought six. In consideration of her large purchase, the latter was given a reduction of 25 cents.

She gave the peddler a five-dollar note and he went to get it changed. She has not seen him since. Neither have the police.

Signal Corps Reunion.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Second Brigade Signal Corps held its annual meeting in the armory last night. Robert C. Trafford was elected Secretary and Daniel C. Wood Treasurer. The corps will hold its annual ball in the Town Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 5. Liberty Hose Company's annual ball will be held Thursday, Feb. 21.

Mrs. Lizzie Higgins has begun suit for a divorce from Frank S. Higgins, alleging desertion.

Ex-Senator Cullen Improving.

Ex-Senator Cullen was reported to be somewhat improved last night.

WEDDING OF MAIE BYRNE

Married to Henry Harrison of England by Archbishop Corrigan.

Miss Maie Byrne, daughter of Mrs. John Crane Byrne, was married yesterday to Henry Harrison, son of Henry Harrison of Hollywood House, England, and Ardkeen, County Down, Ireland. The ceremony took place in the apartments of the bride's mother, at the Waldorf, at high noon. Archbishop Corrigan officiated.

There was no maid of honor and no bridesmaids. The best man was Godfrey Benson, a member of the British Parliament from Oxfordshire. The ushers were Alfred M. Coats of Auchendrane, Scotland, and Robert Emmet. Robert W. Taller, an old friend of the bride's family, gave her away.

Mr. Harrison was the youngest member for the Third Division of County Tipperary in the last Parliament. Miss Byrne, although belonging to one of the old New-York families, has spent most of her time abroad, where she has a wide circle of friends. The Earl of Rosebery gave a dinner in honor of her fiancé and herself before their departure for America. The floral decorations were a pretty combination of goldenrod and shamrock.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony.

Horton—Cromwell.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Miss Fannie Cromwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Cromwell of this village, and Charles D. Horton, editor of The Eastern State Journal, also of this village, were married at Grace Church this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, Archdeacon of Westchester, the rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. William Fisher Lewis, rector of St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, of which church the bridegroom was formerly a member.

The maid of honor was Miss Mollie Taylor of New-York, and the bridesmaids Miss Laura Young, Miss Mamie Le Valley, Miss Sadie Bassford, Miss Elma Wright, Miss Elizabeth Cromwell, and Miss Sproull of Mount Vernon. The best man was Frederick B. Van Kleeck, Jr., of White Plains, and the ushers were Col. John Dunbar, Col. Clarence Frost of Peekskill, Lieut. Jaffray, United States Army; Clarence Fabra, Capt. Upjohn, William H. Van Kleeck of White Plains, and E. J. Horton and C. F. Horton, brothers of the bridegroom.

There was a large and fashionable attendance at the church, which was handsomely decorated. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The newly-wedded couple will make an extended tour through the South before they return to White Plains, where they will make their home.

Raymond—Van Cleft.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Thomas Isaac Raymond, ex-State Auditor of Connecticut, of South Norwalk, Conn., and Miss Carolyn Dunning Van Cleft of this place were quietly married this noon, in the presence of the immediate relatives, by the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. Asa J. Van Cleft, the well-known Methodist clergyman. Dr. Edgar D. Van Cleft of this place, a brother of the bride, and Wilfred A. Leete of Oneida, a cousin of the groom, acted as ushers.

SCARLET FEVER IN POUGHKEEPSIE

A Vassar Student Ill at Her Boarding Place, but None in the College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16.—A report that twelve Vassar College girls are quarantined in a society cottage, because of the prevalence of scarlet fever at the college, is an exaggeration of the facts. A Vassar student from Binghamton, whose name is not made public, was stricken with scarlet fever on Jan. 8 at the cottage of Walter Seaman, on South Avenue, where she boarded. South Avenue skirts the college grounds. Before she was taken ill she visited a number of students at Mrs. Dudley's cottage, near the residence of Prof. Van Ingen, the instructor in art at the college. The Seaman and Dudley cottages were both quarantined, but the students at the latter, four in number, became tired of the restrictions placed on them and went home.

The Health Officer, Dr. John P. Wilson, said to-night that only the Seaman cottage, where the sick girl lies, is now under quarantine, and that the sufferer has a trained nurse with her and is attended by a competent physician. Dr. Wilson visits the house every day or two to see that the quarantine is rigidly maintained. There are two persons affected by the quarantine besides the sick girl, but they are not students.

No other cases have occurred. A few students from the West have had to go home recently on account of having developed tuberculosis, but these are the only cases of serious illness during the present college year. The college catalogue shows only two students from Binghamton, Miss Maria Louise McVey and Miss Grace Hannah Landfield. Scarlet fever just now is prevalent in this city, eleven cases having been reported within a few days.

Officials Before the Grand Jury.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Grand Jury has subpoenaed the members of the City Council, also the Street Commissioner, City Attorney, and City Clerk. The committee of prominent citizens appointed at an indignation meeting recently to prefer charges of neglect of duty against Street Commissioner Thompson were also summoned before the Grand Jury, and will be closeted with that body to-morrow. The city officials had an audience to-day, but they declined to say what was the nature of their business with the Grand Jury. It is currently rumored, however, that strong presentations will be made against the traction company for maintaining obstructions in the streets.

Orphan Asylum Trustees.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Orange Orphan Home Society has elected these Trustees: Mrs. L. S. Baker, Mrs. J. S. Clark, Mrs. Gardner R. Colby, Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Mrs. Benjamin Douglass, Mrs. A. O. Field, Miss Genevro Freeman, Mrs. F. C. Geiger, Mrs. Francis A. Gill, Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Mrs. Frank Hill, Mrs. A. T. E. Kirtland, Mrs. Cyrus F Loutrel, Miss Anna Lowrie, Mrs. E. Napier, Mrs. A. W. Palmer, Mrs. William Pierson, Mrs. W. D. Robinson, Dr. Sarah Spottswoode, W. N. Stevenson, Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler, Mrs. Theodore F. Wood, and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley.

The Tuberculosis Commission.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The State Board of Agriculture listened to-day to the report of the Tuberculosis Commission. It has slaughtered over a hundred head of cattle. A number of members objected to the notoriety given to the commission and the subject on the ground that the consumption of New-Jersey milk was falling off in New-York and Philadelphia, notwithstanding it was the purest and healthiest milk to be obtained anywhere.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Isaac Pruyn, President of the Catskill National Bank, Monday night fell part way down a flight of stairs and broke his right thigh bone.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 16.—The condition of Edward B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Life Association, shows continued improvement to-night.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 16.—Col. Bradley B. Smedley is critically ill with pneumonia, at his home here.

THE LEXOW REPORT READY

Satisfactory to Republican Members of the Committee.

IMPORTANT REFORMS SUGGESTED

Three Bills Presented, One to Reorganize the New-York Police Force Under Direction of Byrnes.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Lexow committee held a protracted session this afternoon, the first since it abandoned its work in New-York City. Every member was present, including the two Democratic Senators, Bradley and Cantor.

Senator Lexow read the report, which covers seventy sheets of typewritten foolscap paper, over 21,000 words, or over a page and a half of The New-York Times. Senator Cantor occasionally protested against what he stigmatized as the "rank partisanship" displayed in the report, but in other respects the session was quiet, decent, and orderly. The three bills which will go in with the report were not read, although the substance of each is contained in the body of the report.

From all accounts, the proceedings of the committee, particularly among the Republican members, were harmonious, in the extreme. The report was drafted by Senator Lexow alone. It is quite exhaustive. The general impression, as expressed, is that it is an extremely able document, and it has surprised the members of the committee by its exhaustive treatment of the subjects discussed.

At the close of the session Senator Lexow moved that every member of the committee wrap and tie himself up in his honor, in order to protect the report and the bills and the proceedings in the committee from the perforating influence of the newspapers. While each man promptly made the vow with his hand on his heart, the correspondent of The New-York Times has succeeded in learning that the three bills which are to be presented with the report will treat of the following subjects:

First—To reorganize the police force of the City of New-York under the direction of Superintendent Byrnes—practically the Police bill of last year, which Senator Platt favored.

Second—To provide for a bi-partisan Police Board.

Third—Relating to the retirement of policemen in the City of New-York, and extending the time from twenty to thirty years' service.

It was shown during the investigation that one retired policeman, aged forty-two, was now the proprietor of a brewery, and rich; that another was Chief of Police of Waterbury, Conn.; that two others held similar positions in New-Jersey; that a retired Sergeant of New-York was a Captain on the active list in Brooklyn. This bill will also bestow less discretion upon the Commissioners in retiring officers. Disability incurred in the line of service will alone be sufficient ground for dropping from the active to the retired list hereafter before the age limit is reached.

The Republican Senators who have been addressed on the subject of the Lexow report all agree that no opposition to it will be heard from the majority, "and," said a prominent Senator, "you will see no factional differences between us."

"Does that apply to the Assembly?" asked the correspondent of The New-York Times.

"To both houses. The Republican Party has never been more thoroughly united, never more harmonious, never more determined to follow the lesson conveyed in the victory of last November. New-York City will have all the reform legislation that Mayor Strong or the Republican Party desires."

"And the Power of Removal bill?"

"It will pass, but perhaps not as Mayor Strong wishes it. Six months is too long a time in which to wait before removing public officers after the introduction of a new Mayor. Mayor Strong is not sound on that proposition. The Power of Removal bill which the Legislature will pass will limit the time to four months."

Speaker Hamilton Fish, in conversation this afternoon, said that in his judgment the limit of the Power of Removal bill will be fixed at four months, instead of six months.

It has also been learned that the status of William A. Sutherland of Rochester as counsel to the committee has not been altered, in spite of the great prominence and fame achieved by Mr. Goff. Mr. Sutherland is expected to put in a bill for his services dating from the first session of the committee to-day. His work was confined to election frauds and to whipping into shape other evidence that was brought in. According to one of the members of the committee, Mr. Sutherland, as counsel, has rendered invaluable services.

HOPE FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Report of the Special Senate Committee to be Made Soon.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The three members of the special Senate committee appointed for the purpose of looking into the workings of the civil service laws of the State will make their report, perhaps, on Monday night. The report has been drafted, and is now in the hands of the members of the committee, which consists of Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senators O'Connor and McMahon. Its recommendations will be unanimous.

Senator O'Connor this evening expressed his views frankly on the subject. "For ten years," he said, "no effort has been made to enforce the law relating to the civil service. Originally I was not a civil service reformer in any sense of the term, but the longer I remain in public life the more I am convinced of the necessity of running the civil service as you do private business. Whether you get better service by civil service reform is debatable, but there is no question but that you can obtain better work from old than from new employes. Again, drastic legislation in this direction will relieve public officers of the insufferable nuisance of seeking places for their constituents. Up to this time the civil service reform law has been a failure, because of the hostile attitude to it of heads of departments and of officers whose duty it is to execute the laws."

"What was the moral you drew from the investigation?"

"So far as I could learn, not one officer of the State up to within a year has tried to execute the law, even in spirit. It is my purpose to favor amendments to existing laws that mean something and will accomplish something. Now that the people of the State have voted for civil service reform, I do not see why we should not execute the law in the spirit in which the people desire and demand it, and compel public officers to obey it or else to suffer the penalty for not doing so."

"Then a change in the character of the Civil Service Commission is necessary?"

"The Civil Service Commission," said Senator O'Connor, "ought to consist of big men, entirely in sympathy with the subject, who ought to be paid large salaries and forced to devote their entire time to the work. The State Civil Service Commission ought to have absolute control over every local board in the State, and every local board ought to be under one central authority. The State Board ought to be absolutely free and independent of any other power or influence, executive or otherwise. It should be given full authority to make rules and enforce them. It ought not to be the mouthpiece of the Governor, nor should the Governor have any influence over it. If the Commissioners are incompetent or fail to carry out the laws, they should be removed upon proper charges, by the Governor, who ought to file a statement explaining his reasons for so doing.

"Under the new Constitution the execution of the civil service reform laws will be attended with great expense, but I am heartily in favor of making a great State commission to do this. The people of the State voted overwhelmingly for civil service reform, and I believe in making it a necessity and a reality that no officer of the State can avoid, evade, or ignore."

An appropriate bill will accompany the report.

"ECONOMICS OF PAPER MONEY"

Prof. George Gunton Advocates the Government Making No Money—His Plan for the Banks.

President George Gunton of the School of Social Economics delivered a lecture last evening on "Banking, or the Economics of Paper Money." He said: "This country once had one of the best banking systems, but now it has one of the poorest.

"When Hamilton, in 1794, established the first United States Bank, we had a bank that was based on banking principles. When its charter expired, in 1814, and the State banks opposed its being renewed, an era of wildcat banking followed. Our present system has many peculiar features, but the financial chaos should not be attributed solely to it.

"We have the depressing spectacle of going toward bankruptcy, because legislation has been enacted that has decreased the revenue of the country, and we have a deficit instead of a surplus. We should consider how to produce money as cheaply as possible. Now, the point I make is that the Government should go out of the business of making money. Money should be made by banks and redeemed by them in coin. When you go to a bank with greenbacks they say that is legal tender and we will not give gold, and then the Treasury is sought, and it has to give gold, with the result that it is depleted of the precious money, and the greenback has to remain in circulation. This prevents elasticity of the currency.

"If banks all over the country issued money, the farmers could get it without paying exorbitant interest. I would suggest that the small banks have the larger banks redeem their notes, and that they keep a deposit in the large redeeming banks for that purpose. When a bank wants to issue money, it should give good security, but it should not be required to pay a State tax of 10 per cent. or deposit bonds with the Treasury to the amount of $1.20 for every 90 cents it issues. This makes issuing money expensive. The banks have to pay too high a rate of interest to pay them for the trouble.

"If a manufacturer has only $20,000 worth of goods on hand, and he wants to borrow $15,000, it ought to be so that he could go to his bank, and, giving his goods as security, obtain $15,000 at a moderate rate of interest. When through with the money, he could return it to the bank, and this would serve to prevent the inflation of the circulation. Silver should be used in redemption. I think if bankers were allowed to coin silver at 90 per cent. of its bullion value, it would give a healthy stimulus to its circulation.

"The Government issue of money is an evil genius in the banking system. This may be contrary to the gospel of many, but I am in favor of the Government going out of the business of issuing money."

THE JAPANESE PLAY AT DALY'S

To be Withdrawn After This Week and "The Railroad of Love" to be Revived Next Monday Night.

Mr. Daly announces a revival of "The Railroad of Love" at his theatre for next Monday night. In this favorite comedy, which has not been seen here for a long time, Miss Rehan, of course, will appear as Cousin Val, the part which she created, and Frank Worthing will play the leading male character. Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. Clarke will resume their old parts.

This announcement is made by Mr. Daly with extreme regret, as he had expected that "Heart of Ruby," with its picturesque and beautiful representations of Japanese manners, would be received with enthusiasm by the patrons of his theatre. In his judgment, however, the play has not met with that response from the public which justifies him in continuing it, and he has decided to limit its run to the present week. The only matinée of "Heart of Ruby" will be given Saturday afternoon, and Saturday night will see its last performance.

An evidence of the fidelity to nature with which the Japanese play has been produced is given in a letter sent to Mr. Daly by the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, who occupied a box on the opening night and sailed for his post yesterday. This letter, after commending the representation of Japanese life, concludes in these words: "Everything was so good as to remind us all of our sweet home during the entire evening. Indeed, so much was I transported to Japan that when I found myself amid the bustle of Broadway after the play, I was first made aware that night that I was not in my own native land."

Fruit Growers in Convention.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 16. — The twenty-fourth convention of the American Pomological Society was opened in this city this morning, with a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the United States. P. J. Beckman of Augusta, Ga., called the convention to order, and Mayor Steinman welcomed the delegates, extending to them the freedom of the city. The convention will continue in session three days. One of the most timely topics to be discussed will be the importance of raising the standard of market fruits.

A Question of Macaroons.

"Now, Mrs. Ireland," said Mr. Froude, "I'm going to ask you a question I've asked every guest who has visited me for the last ten years. Why is it that those biscuits always have three almonds on the top—always in the same position? You find these biscuits all over Europe and America, and elsewhere, but I never see them without the three almonds on the top. What do you supppose is the meaning of it?"

I laughed, and said: "Well, Mr. Froude, I shouldn't think there is any meaning whatever."

"The only rational reply I ever had," said Froude.

"But I don't think it a very rational question, father," said Miss Froude.

"Yes," he said, "it's a very good question for the people who think they know everything," and he looked severely at me for a single moment.—The Contemporary Review.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Coroner Fitzpatrick held an inquest yesterday in the case of Martin Roedecker, who died of a pistol-shot wound at 240 East Eighty-seventh Street, last Sunday morning. The verdict was suicide. The three Hudspach's, who were arrested on suspicion of having killed the man, were discharged.

—The fourth of Richard T. Peircy's free organ recitals will take place at the Marble Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Assisting artists will be William H. Ruger, tenor; William A. Howland, baritone, and Miss Lizzie Gaffney, soprano.

—George Lawrence admitted in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning that he stole $2.89 from poor boxes in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on East Third Street. He took the money to buy food. He was committed for trial in default of $500.

—Gustave Johnson, a dock laborer, thirty years old, who lived in Bergen Street, Brooklyn, while at work on a freight barge which was being loaded at Pier 26, North River, slipped and fell into the river, last night, and was drowned.

—Among the passengers for Havana, in the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, yesterday, was Albert Ross, the novelist. He intends visiting all of the West India islands, and is to go as far south as Trinidad.

—The Treasurer, J. Langdon Erving, 37 Wall Street, reports subscriptions to the Parkhurst testimonial fund of $165, making the total $18,600.26.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, vacated the injunction restraining the Republican General Committee from receiving the certificates of election of John R. Smith, Herman Rankin, Henry Trenchard, Jr., and Henry C. Saffen, as delegates from the Fifteenth Ward, yesterday. He said that serving the temporary injunction at night at the meeting was a gross abuse of the injunction. It should have been served during the day.

—A jury in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday gave John Kelly, a cabman, a verdict for $987 in his suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $1,000 damages. One of the defendant's cars, on Dec. 15, 1893, ran into plaintiff's cab, damaging it and hurting Kelly.

—The committee appointed by Mayor Schieren to investigate the charge against ex-Register Kenna for misapplying $62,000 in the rendering of county papers will meet to-day.

—Mayor Schieren has approved the Aldermanic resolution directing the Long Island Railroad and the elevated railroads to pay a license fee of $20 for each car used.

Yonkers.

—The Fourth Separate Company Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., gave a reception at the armory last evening, which was largely attended. This was the first affair of the kind in which the privates had full control of the arrangements. There were representatives from the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon, and of several New-York regiments.

—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Yonkers Board of Trade the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—E. K. Martin; Vice Presidents—Frederick Shonnard and James V. Lawrence; Secretary—George Rayner; Treasurer—William H. Doty.

—The King's Daughters and King's Sons will have a book party this evening at the Park Hill Reformed Church. Each person will represent a book, and to join this library will cost 15 cents.

—The Palisade Boat Club had an enjoyable stag party at the bowling alleys last evening.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors appointed Dr. Charles E. Birch physician to the county jail at $400 a year, and he is to furnish all the medicines necessary. Heretofore the druggist's bills alone have been between $1,500 and $2,000 in addition to the $300 salary of a physician.

—The Supervisors will pay their annual visit of inspection to-day to the Catholic Protectory of Westchester.

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

Ex-Minister Scruggs Writes About the Dispute.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The dispute referred to in your editorial of the 5th inst. in relation to the British-Venezuela boundary dates as far back as 1827, and has been a source of constant irritation ever since. The territory in dispute contains an area as large as the States of New-York and New-Jersey, and is one of the most fertile and productive regions on the continent.

Venezuela, as the successor in title of Spain in 1810, has always consistently and persistently claimed the entire territory on the Atlantic coast between the Esequibo and Orinoco Rivers, and southward from the coast to the Brazilian border. She supports this claim by an unbroken chain of title, beginning with the treaty of Munster of 1648 between Spain and the United Netherlands, and by subsequent public treaties and ordinances down to 1845, when Spain formally ceded to Venezuela the entire Guiana territory west of the Esequibo and southward to the Brazilian border.

England, as the successor in title of the Netherlands in 1814, first extended her claim westward of the Esequibo to the Pumaron River, and she subsequently extended it indefinitely, first to the mouth of the Moroca, then to the Guiama, then to the Barima, and finally to the Orinoco, including the main channel which connects the Orinoco with the Atlantic Ocean. She has likewise extended her claim indefinitely southward hundreds of leagues into the gold-bearing districts of Yuruari. She supports this claim, not by any additional concessions since 1814, nor by any title derived from Holland as evinced by public documents, but by some pretended treaty with Indian tribes, very much as any European power might pretend to sovereignty in Dakota in virtue of pretended treaties with the aborigines in North America. And a remarkable feature of England's present pretensions is that she now claims and occupies, and has actually set up de facto Governments within a vast region of country which she herself has more than once acknowledged to be legitimately and indisputably within the domain and jurisdiction of Venezuela.

Unable to repel these bold aggressions in the manner usually adopted by strong Governments in the last resort, Venezuela has appealed to the moral sense of the civilized world in the hope that some just and honorable termination of the dispute by arbitration may be brought about through the mediation of friendly powers. The United States has not been indifferent to these appeals, nor could our Government afford to be in view of its well-known policy and traditions since 1823. Time and again it has tendered its good offices as the impartial friend of both parties; and it has even made formal tender of its services as impartial arbitrator, if acceptable to both parties. It did this with the less hesitancy because the dispute turns upon simple and readily-ascertainable historical facts. And this, be it remembered, is all that Venezuela asks, or has ever asked since 1841.

And yet, as if conscious of the unjust and flimsy character of her claim, England persists in her refusal to submit the matter to arbitration; but, disregarding all remonstrances, including those of the United States and ten of the Spanish-American republics, to say nothing of those made by Spain as early as 1886, England has gone on absorbing Venezuelan territory, until now the dismemberment of the republic is directly threatened, and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of at least two other South American republics are indirectly menaced. WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Three Men Probably Lost.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 16.—William Birch, a patrolman of Green Run Life-Saving Station, with two friends, Charles Baker, aged twenty-one, and Charles Hudson, aged sixteen, son of T. J. Hudson, a patrolman of Green Run station, left Watermelon Point, Md., Sunday afternoon, to cross Chincoteague Bay for the station. Nothing has been heard from them since, and it is believed that they were drowned. A bucket from the missing boat has been found. Birch is married and has one child. The three lived at Girdle Tree, Md.

OVERCOME BY ESCAPING GAS

Rabbi Saretzky Awoke and Saved Two Lives, but Two Workmen May Not Recover.

While a number of persons were sleeping in the building at 15 Rutgers Place Tuesday night the fumes of escaping illuminating gas endangered their lives. One man awoke and saved two persons, but two workmen were so overcome that their lives are despaired of.

The building has four stories and a basement. On the first floor is a Jewish synagogue, presided over by Rabbi Simon Saretzky. The rabbi sleeps in the synagogue, using an inverted pew for a bed. The floor above the synagogue is devoted to the sweat shops of Jacob Harris and Abraham Levy.

Abraham Libsky and Harris Auerbach have sweat shops on the third floor. The landlord, named Brandt, lives in the house. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning Rabbi Saretzky was aroused by a choking sensation. He realized at once that he was being slowly asphyxiated, and he started to escape. He was so overcome that it

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SAYS SAGE ADMITTED IT

Kendall Swears the Banker Told Him He Used Laidlaw as a Shield.

SAID SO JUST AFTER THE EXPLOSION

"If I Hadn't Gotten That Young Man There Between Me and the Bomb I Would Be a Dead Man Now."

George H. Kendall, President of the New-York Bank Note Company, gave testimony yesterday in the Laidlaw-Sage fifty-thousand-dollar damage suit, that caused a sensation. He practically made out a complete case for Laidlaw by testifying as follows:

"I saw Mr. Sage in the drug store a short time after the dynamite explosion. Laidlaw was close by. Mr. Sage's face was bloody and his clothing was torn. He shook hands with me silently. I asked him if he was badly hurt. He made no answer.

"I repeated the question, somewhat louder, and he said that he could not hear me. Then I said again:

"'Are you badly hurt?' speaking as loudly as I could. Then he replied, still holding my hand and speaking very slowly:

"'No, I don't think I am much hurt, but if I hadn't gotten that young man there between me and the bomb I would be a dead man now.'"

Mr. Kendall gave his testimony slowly and with much deliberation and coolness.

When he finished it would have been possible to have heard the dropping of a pin. Mr. Choate, counsel for Laidlaw, sat down with one of his peculiar bland smiles and a look of extreme satisfaction on his face. The jurymen sat well forward in their chairs, astounded, like every one else.

Col. James, chief counsel for Mr. Sage, was left breathless, apparently, and Mr. Sage himself, who had come into court for the first time during the trial and sat beside his lawyers, shifted nervously in his seat.

The contention of the plaintiff at all the trials has been that Sage used Laidlaw as a shield, thereby escaping the brunt of the explosion and putting Laidlaw in a position of grave danger. This Mr. Sage has vehemently denied on the stand and in his affidavits. Therefore, the sworn statement of Mr. Kendall, who had not been called at any of the previous trials, came as a thorough surprise to everybody, except the plaintiff and his lawyers.

The fact that the witness, who lives on Staten Island, was an old-time acquaintance of Mr. Sage, and that he is at the head of one of the big bank-note engraving concerns, gave additional force to his testimony.

Before coming to the climax of his evidence, Mr. Kendall told how it happened that he came to go into the drug store where Mr. Sage and Mr. Laidlaw and the others injured in the explosion had been carried. He said he was at 1 Broadway, where the New-York Bank Note Company was located at that time, on the day of the explosion. Some one telephoned for him to come up to Mr. Sage's office, as there had been an accident. He went at once to the office and found it guarded by a policeman. He gained admittance, and, going up to the office of Mr. Sage, he found it strewn with wreckage and saw Mr. Sage's brother-in-law gathering up the books. He asked for Mr. Sage and was told that he was across the street in the drug store, and he hurried over there at once.

As soon as he had recovered from his surprise, Col. James began the cross-examination. He asked the witness all about his age and occupation, and then said:

"Now tell me what banks you ever made bank notes for."

"For banks in Mexico and Guatemala."

"For whom in Mexico?"

"For Patricio Milmo, the partner of Eugene Kelly."

"Now for whom in Guatemala?"

"I don't remember."

"For any other institution nearer home?"

"Not that I can remember."

"When did you meet Mr. Sage?"

"I think it was in 1885."

"Who introduced you?"

"I think it was Jay Gould."

"Can't remember that, either, eh?"

"Not positively."

"What did you first see Mr. Sage about?"

"I think it was in reference to a small order of Missouri Pacific bonds."

The questions came in hurried succession, and were evidently intended to impeach the memory of the witness, but met with indifferent success. Finally Col. James grew tired, and, as it was 4 o'clock, he asked for an adjournment in order to post himself on certain questions that he wanted to ask witness. Accordingly an adjournment was taken until 10:30 this morning.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Kendall, the trial moved along smoothly enough, and nothing out of the ordinary developed. At the opening of the day's session, Mr. Laidlaw returned to the stand for cross-examination by Col. James, who asked:

"When Mr. Sage took your hand, how far did you move?"

"I object," put in Mr. Choate, "as the witness distinctly said he did not move, but was moved."

Much to Col. James's disgust, Judge Patterson upheld Mr. Choate.

"You say you stood so as to shield Mr. Sage?" was the next question.

"Yes."

"There were no holes blown through you, were there?" asked the Colonel, with a tinge of sarcasm.

"No, only part way," replied Laidlaw, who never smiles or gives evidence of emotion.

For a long time the cross-examination was continued, but in the main the witness made a very good showing, though he said that his memory since the explosion was very bad.

H. L. Langhaar, cashier for Bloodgood & Co., Laidlaw's employers, testified that Laidlaw had been an athlete, a swimmer, and an oarsman up to the time of the accident, and in apparent perfect health. When Laidlaw came back to Bloodgood's, after his discharge from the hospital, he was nervous and irritable, and his memory was bad.

Dr. Shea, who was the surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, where Laidlaw was taken after the explosion, was called after the noon recess. He said Laidlaw suffered excruciating pain. He could not sleep, and it was necessary to give him sedatives nightly.

Dr. Daniel H. Smith proved exceedingly annoying to Col. James, and was the means of tangling the Colonel up rather badly when the latter cross-examined. Dr. Smith said he was called in to attend Laidlaw in 1893. He found two running sores on his foot, from which he took pieces of bone. They healed and opened again, and were again treated.

"His physical condition and nervousness is due to shock, is it not?" asked Col. James.

"It is not. Shock does not last. A person either recovers from it or dies," answered the doctor sharply, and Col. James looked displeased. Then the Colonel put a lot of medical questions, to which the doctor gave long technical answers. As the witness left the stand, Judge Patterson remarked, with a smile:

"You could get a diploma on your testimony."

Dr. William Oliver Moore, an eye and ear specialist, testified to having treated Laidlaw's ear, and that the drum had been burst. Mr. Kendall's closing testimony followed.

POSTMASTERS OF BIG CITIES

A Delegation at Washington Indorses the Bill for the Reclassification of Postal Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Postmasters of New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, New-Haven, St. Paul, and other cities, finding it was impossible to-day, on account of Speaker Crisp's illness, to obtain a meeting of the full Committee on Rules, laid their views touching the reclassification of clerks before Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio and Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, who, with Speaker Crisp, form the majority of the Committee on Rules. It was represented by the Postmasters that the present so-called classification of Post Office clerks was unsatisfactory, and that the pending bill would result in a better service, would keep the best men in the Government employ, and that on account of it a better grade of men would take the examinations for clerkships.

Mr. Outhwaite told the Postmasters that their arguments would be laid before the full Committee on Rules, and that an earnest effort would be made to give the matter the consideration which they desired.

The Postmasters also had a conference with Mr. Sayres, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. To him, also, they explained briefly the merits of the bill. In reply to his inquiries, Postmaster Dayton assured him that the expense of the first year would not exceed $1,200,000, and that this amount would be decreased rather than increased in succeeding years, as a natural result of a better service.

Mr. Sayres explained his sympathy with the measure, and said that the only consideration with him, as the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was the depleted condition of the national finances.

TO GET THE DECEMBER DUES

INSTITUTIONS WILL BE PAID TO THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.

Further Discussion Before the State Board of Charities' Committee—The January Payments Considered.

The special committee of the State Board of Charities held its second session yesterday morning in the board room of the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

President William R. Stewart presided. The other members of the committee, W. P. Letchforth of Buffalo and E. H. Stoddard of Rochester, were present.

H. H. Tobrany, who represents the Controller's office, announced that all moneys due on or up to Dec. 31, 1894, will be paid by the Controller.

This removes an object of contention, as the various charitable institutions were afraid they would not get their money for some time to come.

President Stewart said that he expected the State Board would pass a provisional resolution providing for the payment of the January moneys pending the adoption of fixed rules and resolutions.

Gherarde Davis of the New-York Infant Asylum said that J. Edward Simmons, President of the New-York Infant Asylum, suggested at the annual meeting held Tuesday night that there should be a conference between the representatives of the various institutions at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday next at 1:30 o'clock.

"I think," said the Chairman, "that the suggestion of Mr. Simmons is a very wise one. We are here to receive suggestions before adopting any rules or regulations. The earlier, however, these rules are adopted the better for the institutions."

The Rev. T. L. Kinkade of St. Joseph's Home said that the State Board of Charities should grant a certificate to any institution which has complied with the following points:

First—That the institution had been incorporated under the State laws.

Second—That it has sent to the State Board of Charities a report of its receipts and expenses for the last year.

Third—That it presents to the State Board of Charities a certificate from the local Board of Health that all its sanitary arrangements have been complied with in the form approved by the State Board of Health.

Fourth—That it receive no money for any child not legally committed and retained in the institution, and for which it cannot show a commitment signed by the proper authorities.

Fifth—That it express a willingness to comply with any rules or regulations which will be drawn up by the State Board of Charities.

"If these five points are complied with," said Father Kinkade, "the board shall issue a provisional certificate to the institution for the payment of any money due it, pending the adoption of final rules and regulations. This will enable the institutions to tide over the difficulty until everything is settled by the State Board of Charities."

Chairman Stewart said they would take Father Kinkade's suggestion into consideration.

The committee, after being in executive session some time, adjourned to the home of Dr. Stephen Smith, 574 Madison Avenue, where the session was continued.

After a long session the committee had an interview with Controller Fitch at his office in the Stewart Building, and subsequently took the advice of counsel as to the form of rules and regulations which would meet the present emergency regarding payments until such time as the State Board of Charities can consider and adopt detailed regulations governing the numerous classes of institutions affected by the revised constitution.

Health Board Appointments.

The Board of Health yesterday appointed Dr. Charles S. Benedict Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, in place of Dr. Daly, the new Health Officer of the Port.

Dr. Benedict passed a civil service examination in the morning.

Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt was appointed assistant to Dr. Benedict, and Drs. Aspell, Wooton, and Lester were each moved up a peg.

The contract for the removal of dead animals, &c., was awarded to Thomas F. White of 41 Peek Slip. His bid of $25,000 is $10,000 less than the amount paid last year.

Trying a Soldier for Murder.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Thomas Marriot of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Army, was placed on trial here this morning in the United States District Court, before Judge Wallace, for the murder of First Sergt. Edgar L. Schuyler of the same company at Fort Porter, on the Niagara River, last October. Several witnesses were examined to-day. The trial was not finished. The defense, apparently, will endeavor to show that the killing was done while Marriot was in an irresponsible condition from excessive drinking.

IDEAS ON RAPID-TRANSIT

New Schemes Presented to the Commissioners.

B. F. CARPENTER'S UNDERGROUND PLAN

John Quinn Proposes a Tunnel Around the City on a Seawall—W. H. Morrell's Elevated Electric System.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Orr, Low, Inman, Claflin, and Starin sat at a public meeting of the commission yesterday to listen to persons who have ideas that they consider will aid in solving the rapid-transit problem.

The system or scheme that seemed to be the most plausible was the one advocated by B. F. Carpenter, who sprang to his feet as soon as the session was opened.

B. F. Carpenter was the first one recognized by President Orr. He stepped within the railing before the blackboard, and said: "I will prove to your entire satisfaction that I have a plan of construction that will readily adapt itself to your views."

Mr. Carpenter spread his plans before the commission and talked for an hour and a half. He insisted that the pipes in the streets should be under the road, the sewers should be placed alongside of it, and the road itself be as near the surface of the street as possible. He showed the necessity for frequent and convenient stations to accommodate the "short riders" if it is intended to make the road pay interest on the $50,000,000 to be expended.

He spoke of the natural disinclination of people to travel under ground and advocated means of brightening and lighting the stations and cars. He mentioned the London systems and the difficulties which had to be overcome there, beside which those in this city are of small consideration, he said.

Mr. Carpenter declared that he could build a road under Broadway without breaking the surface of the street, or in any way interfering with traffic. After stating that, under his plan, trains could be run on fifteen seconds' headway, he told the Commissioners that he has designs for everything necessary in the construction of an underground road at a cost of from $3,000,000 to $3,400,000 a mile, including equipment.

John Quinn was the next to be heard. He ridiculed Mr. Carpenter's idea, and then submitted for the consideration of the commission a circular rapid-transit system to be combined with a sewerage system that he modestly declared was the product of the mind of Dr. George B. Hand.

Mr. Quinn's idea is to build a tremendous tunnel encircling the city outside of the bulkhead line upon a sea wall, to be laid upon spiles. Upon this sea wall foundation he would place a tube to form his tunnel, which should contain the sewerage system beneath the railroad system.

He spoke of the beneficial effects that the city would receive by having all of its sewage carried off through this tube and pumped by hydraulic pressure to the barren wastes of Long Island, where it could be used either to fill in the hollows or converted into guano. All sewers should empty into it, and so keep the waters of the North and East Rivers unpolluted. The river water being unpolluted, he said, could be used to flush the streets and extinguish fires.

For the purpose of flushing the streets, he would build, 350 feet in the air, tanks that would hold thousands and thousands of gallons of water, and then as soon as snow began to fall he would begin flushing all the streets at once and wash it away so rapidly that it could not accumulate.

Mr. Quinn said his seawall tunnel should have a grand driveway above it, and the railway underneath should be connected from river to river by transverse underground roads, through every cross street, if necessary, to accommodate the people and freight of the city.

"No later than last evening," he said, "I saw tens of thousands of freight-laden trucks on South Street, impeding the streets while waiting to discharge their loads. This my system would entirely do away with, as their loads could be carried by it from point to point in the simplest manner. The advantages of my system are so great that they are well worth the sacrifice that might have to be made to put it into effect."

After Commissioner Inman had insisted that the Commissioners did not care for more light upon this system, William H. Morrell of Chicago took the floor. He said:

I am glad that I have been preceded by two impracticable systems. I have considered rapid transit for twenty years, and I suggest for your consideration an elevated electric system that shall encircle the city and connect with all of the present elevated roads. I have laid my plans before men of brains and immense wealth, and I can get millions invested in it. Why, Mr. Carnegie, when I told him of it, slapped me on the back and said: "Morrell, you are right. Go ahead!"

Gentlemen, an underground road is a nightmare that has gotten hold of you. What you want is a handsome elevated road running north and south, and connecting with all of the ferries, railroad stations, and present roads. I can build this for you within the next three years at a cost of only $600,000 a mile. What you want is rapid transit now, right now, and not years hence. I can build it and put up millions and millions as security.

This underground nightmare—

Here Mr. Morrell was called to order. On resuming his seat, he said: "I understand that this commission is opposed to my plans, and I submit to its dictation."

Richard Alexander, John Schuyler, and A. H. Hatch submitted plans, after which an unknown man modestly submitted drawings to the commission and refused to give his name. He stated that he took an interest in the matter from patriotic motives and wished no publicity in the matter.

Another meeting will be held on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. to listen to ideas and receive plans.

The "Commissioner" Committed.

"So you're a Commissioner?" said Justice McMahon, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to Max Well, who had thus described himself.

"So the folks tell me," answered Well. "I'm a Commissioner of Public Works."

The Justice committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, that his mental condition may be ascertained.

Well was a driver for the Rogers & Brown Cab Company. He was arrested on the complaint of Charles E. Gregory of 592 Fifth Avenue, a manufacturer of steel in Jersey City, who said Well had called at his house on Sunday and boisterously demanded the hand of Miss Gregory, the complainant's daughter.

Massachusetts Finances.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The State Treasurer's reports, submitted to-day, show the public debt payments for the year to have been $12,407,000, a larger amount than ever before. The net funded debt is $12,054,300, and every State loan falling due prior to 1902 is amply provided for by the sinking funds.

DEBS'S PRAYER FOR RELEASE

Argument Before the United States Supreme Court on the Question of Asking a Writ of Error.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In accordance with the announcement made by Chief Justice Fuller on Monday, the Supreme Court this afternoon heard argument in the matter of the petition of Eugene V. Debs and others, imprisoned by Judge Woods of the Seventh Circuit for contempt of court in the violation of certain injunctions issued last Summer in connection with the Chicago railroad strike. The argument was purely a legal one, upon the question whether or not a writ of error would lie.

C. S. Darrow, attorney for the petitioners, argued that under the decisions of the court proceedings in contempt had been defined to be in the nature of a criminal case, and that it was the proper course to pursue to take out a writ of error rather than to appeal from the judgment of Judge Grosscup denying the petitioners their release on a writ of habeas corpus. The record would be much briefer, certainly, he said.

Assistant Attorney General E. B. Whitney appeared for the Government in the case, rather as a friend of the court than as an active antagonist to the position taken by Mr. Darrow. He said there were precedents in the decisions of the court both for and against the petitioners, and that in the view of the Department of Justice it was immaterial in which manner the court ruled upon the question.

Counsel were asked by Chief Justice Fuller whether or not the fourth Monday in March would be a satisfactory date upon which to argue the case on its merits, in case the court decided to grant the writ prayed for.

Mr. Whitney said it would suit him, and Mr. Darrow expressed the same opinion, if his clients were released from jail in the meantime. In case they were to be retained in custody, he would like to have an earlier hearing.

The question of bail came up in this connection, and Mr. Whitney was asked if the Government had any objection to make to the release of the petitioners. He answered that, so far as he was advised, it had none; but he desired to present a suggestion made by one of the local counsel for the prosecution in Chicago. It was that Debs and others, having begun to serve the terms of imprisonment adjudged against them, if they were released on bail now, the time they were out would be counted to their credit, and if the period of imprisonment expired before the case was finally acted upon, they could not again be placed in custody. Mr. Whitney said that upon examination of the practice books he had found this point to be well taken, but he could not find any decisions upon the matter, either sustaining or rejecting this view, or passing upon it in any form.

Mr. Justice Gray asked Mr. Whitney whether he maintained that in a case arising in a State court where a man was sentenced to prison for, say, three years, and he was released upon a writ of error issuing out of the Supreme Court, and the case should not be decided within the three years, the prisoner could not be remanded to the State authorities to serve out the sentence imposed.

Upon this question Mr. Whitney had no opinion to express. At the conclusion of the argument the Chief Justice announced that the court would take the case under consideration. The impression prevails among those who heard the arguments and the questions by the court that the attorneys for Debs will first have to seek relief from the Circuit Court of Appeals.

PATROLMAN SULLIVAN PUT ON TRIAL

With Shields He Is Charged with Drunkenness and Fighting.

Patrolmen Charles J. Shields and John J. Sullivan of the Mulberry Street Station, charged with having been drunk and engaged in a disgraceful affray at Caspar Iba's saloon, on the Bowery, were called for trial before Commissioner Murray yesterday. The case of Patrolman Shields was postponed for a week, but the trial of Sullivan was proceeded with. It developed the most contradictory testimony.

Acting Captain Groo, Sergt. Thomas Mannion, and Roundsman John Campbell of the Mulberry Street Police Station testified that when Sullivan was brought into the station house under arrest, immediately after the affray, he was drunk. His breath smelled strongly of liquor, and he staggered when he tried to walk across the floor. Patrolman Croghan, who took Sullivan to the station house, swore that he was not drunk and did not stagger. This testimony was corroborated by Isaac Goldstein, who said he was in the saloon at the time of the row, and that Sullivan was assaulted by the bartender, who struck him with a cuspidor. Benjamin Latary and Michael Carlon also swore that Sullivan was sober.

Sullivan, in his own behalf, swore that he was sober, and Patrolman Shields corroborated him, but Henry Iba, the bartender in the saloon, told a different story. He said that both the policemen were drunk and made a row in the saloon and were ejected. They came back with drawn revolvers. Sullivan hurled a cuspidor at him, but it struck the bar, and one of the policemen bit him in the hand and on the ear.

Patrolman Thomas Gorman of the Macdougal Street Police Station and Thomas J. McManus flatly contradicted the testimony for the prosecution, and swore that both the policemen involved in the row were perfectly sober.

The trial was adjourned until Friday, when some additional testimony will be produced.

CANADIAN LABORERS DEMAND WORK

The Workingmen in Montreal Talk of a Physical-Force Association.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—About 4,000 unemployed workingmen surrounded City Hall this morning, and a deputation, headed by William Darlington, a prominent labor leader, interviewed the Mayor. Darlington stated that he had been asked to organize a physical force association. Three hundred Anarchists, he said, could be mustered in Montreal just now. The Mayor appointed Friday next for a public meeting to discuss the question of relieving the unemployed.

QUEBEC, Jan. 16.—The unemployed workingmen of this city held a large meeting at Champlain Market this afternoon, at which resolutions were adopted asking for work from the municipal and provincial authorities.

Meeting of Tammany Committees.

Both the Executive Committee and the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall will meet next Wednesday—the former at 4 P. M. and the latter at 8 P. M. The action of the Executive Committee in postponing the primaries until after the reapportionment will be acted upon by the Committee on Organization. It is not yet certain whether the report upon that subject will be opposed or not.

The General Committee of Tammany will meet next Friday night. Whether the so-called young Democrats, who are organizing on a plan of their own within Tammany, will be heard from at the meeting of the Committee on Organization remains to be seen.

THIS ROOM FOR SECRECY

Witnesses Before Extraordinary Grand Jury Are Well Concealed.

THE APPROACHES ARE NUMEROUS

Special Precautions to Prevent One Word of the Deliberations from Becoming Public—Indictments Expected To-morrow.

"Expect anything from the Extraordinary Grand Jury?" said Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay yesterday. "It has been busy, but, although I said when it began its work that caution would be taken to have the results satisfactory to the public, while an effort would be made to give the public ample return for its confidence, I shall continue to do my best to prevent one item of information leaking from this jury room."

Mr. Lindsay added that, while the public would be rewarded for its patience as soon as it was consistent with the ends of justice to reveal what had been accomplished, he was compelled to refuse to answer any question bearing on the handing in of the first batch of indictments or even to hint that indictments would be handed in this or next week.

He also refused to say if the indicted would be tried at the extraordinary term of Oyer and Terminer, or who of District Attorney Fellows's staff would be assigned to appear for the people before Justice Williams.

In spite of Mr. Lindsay's consistent secrecy, the idea was general in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that a batch of indictments would be handed to Justice Ingraham to-morrow. Indeed, estimates, based on the time the Extraordinary Grand Jury has been in session and its industry, placed the number at not less than fifteen or twenty.

Where information should be precise it was explained that while indictments could have been handed in from day to day, such action would have betrayed the course being pursued by the Grand Jury, as it would indicate lines of inquiry so that certain delinquents not indicted would receive broad hints to evade arrest.

At present each line of inquiry is pursued systematically, with the intent, it is said, that when indictments are handed in each batch shall completely cover some particular line of inquiry and include every person that can be criminally prosecuted. Possibly the indictments first handed up will be the result of several phases of inquisition.

It is certain that when the first indictments are in Judge Ingraham's hands, the precautions to secrecy will be unparalleled, and that bench warrants will issue so that every one against whom they are directed will be rounded up so promptly that each will be ignorant of the others' fate until brought to the District Attorney's office.

It has been suspected ever since the Extraordinary Grand Jury first went into session that only a few of the witnesses who testified were paraded. Yesterday it was established that besides the unprecedented precautions taken against eavesdropping and intrusion, the Grand Jury had facilities for examining twenty to fifty witnesses daily without exposing any one of them to the risk of recognition.

The approaches to the Grand Jury room, which is part of what will one day be the First District Police Court, have been closely watched for ten days not only by newspaper men, but by detectives and others, interested, for various reasons, in discovering as much as possible of the doings of the jury.

On the Special Sessions Court floor, where is this mysterious inquisition, are five doors which are easily watched. A witness entering or leaving by either of two of these doors could not escape observation. It would be possible for a witness to slip in from the Franklin Street elevator by either of two of the other doors, and to leave by any of several exits which cannot well be watched from the main floor.

If absolute secrecy were desired, there are several ways of reaching the Grand Jury room without fear of recognition. Many witnesses have sauntered into the Special Sessions Court and have disappeared through an innocent-looking door at the east end.

Such a witness was immediately in the private corridor of the Grand Jury room. If it was desired that he or she should not be seen by other witnesses or court attendants in the main courtroom where they sit, it was easy to introduce such witness immediately to the Grand Jury by one of two doors opening, one on the private corridor and the other in a recess at the west end of the Grand Jury room proper.

This room was constructed for a private examination room of the police court, and it is admirably adapted to the purposes of the Grand Jury, as, with the guards at the doors, spying is only possible from the top of the building or walls of the Tombs prison. Any number of witnesses could be secretly introduced to the jury in this way.

A more secret way is by an iron-barred and grated door, which opens on the basement near the Franklin Street entrance. Inside the door are the "pens," or lock-ups, for the prisoners of the Special Sessions Court. Stairs from this room lead directly into the room where witnesses sit, outside the Grand Jury room proper.

With a code of signals by taps on doors properly followed—and such a code exists—a witness could enter at any door of the Criminal Courts Building, take any elevator to any floor, and, when convenient, be piloted to the Grand Jury room without being suspected of being a witness. Such a witness could in a case of vast importance enter the Criminal Courts Building by way of the Tombs and the Franklin Street bridge.

Augusta Thorow was again paraded as a witness yesterday, but for the reasons given it was possible that she was ostentatiously exhibited, and that she was not examined because the jury was busy with witnesses whose identity is kept a secret.

Want Legislation for Antitoxine.

President Wilson of the Board of Health, in conjunction with his staff of physicians, has formulated several amendments to Sections 553 and 554 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882. The amendments provide for the making and use of anti toxine, and the establishment of a fund in connection therewith.

The amendments recommend that the distribution of the new diphtheria cure be made free and subject to such rules as govern vaccine. The document will be sent to Albany immediately.

Verdict in Favor of Mrs. O'Hara.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Maria A. O'Hara recovered a verdict for $3,000 in the Supreme Court here to-day against the New-York Central Railroad, for the death of her son, who was killed at Buffalo during the railroad riots of 1892. O'Hara was a member of the Forty-eighth Separate Company, National Guard of Oswego, and was killed while on guard in the company's yards at East Buffalo by a "flying switch." The State Legislature in 1893 voted Mrs. O'Hara $2,000.

CAPT. WASHBURN WOULD RETIRE

The Veteran Policeman Will Ask to be Relieved—His Long Service in the Department.

Capt. George Washburn, who was reeently placed in charge of the East Eighty-eighth Street police, has announced his intention of applying to the Board of Police, probably at its next meeting, for retirement on half pay. He is one of the oldest members of the force, having served for thirty-four years. He has an enviable police and war record.

Capt. Washburn was born in this city June 9, 1823. When he was four years old his parents removed to Sing Sing. As a young man he was a sailor, and made several voyages around the world. He was appointed a patrolman on the Metropolitan Police force on Feb. 15, 1858, and has been a member of the force ever since, with the exception of the three years during which he was in the military service of the United States. He was made a Sergeant on April 24, 1861, and a year later he resigned, and went to the war as a Lieutenant in one of the regiments raised under the direction of the Police Department.

He served with credit, and when mustered out, at the close of the war, was Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. On July 10, 1865, he was reappointed a patrolman, five days afterward a Roundsman, and in another five days he had attained his old rank of Sergeant. This rapid promotion was in pursuance of an agreement which the Police Commissioners had made at the breaking out of the war, that any members of the force who volunteered on their return with an honorable discharge, should be restored to their old positions.

Washburn, on May 28, 1868, was promoted to a Captaincy. For many years he was in command of the West Thirty-seventh Street police, at a time when the district was one of the most turbulent in the city. He distinguished himself in the Orange riot of 1871. He was placed on the retired list on account of age in 1887. He contested the action of the Police Commissioners on the ground that he was a veteran of the war. The Court of Appeals confirmed this contention, and, by the order of the court, Capt. Washburn was reinstated. Since that time he has commanded the Tremont police, and later the King's Bridge force. Last week he was transferred to the East Eighty-eight Street Police Station in place of Capt. Pickett, who relieved Capt. Schmittberger in the "Tenderloin" precinct.

MAY TRANSFER SPEEDWAY WORK

PARK BOARD FAVORS GIVING IT TO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Contractor Moran Called Upon to Explain Use of Stones Dressed Without the City Limits.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday President Clausen reiterated what he had said before in effect that it was the purpose of the majority of the Commissioners to ask the Legislature to relieve the board of the work of building the speedway and transfer it to the Department of Public Works.

The petition will probably be prepared at the next meeting, which Commissioner Nathan Straus, who has returned from his European trip, will attend.

Commissioner Bell, who has been in favor of a landscape architect to supervise the speedway work, said he would not make another move in the matter in the present board because he considers it useless.

Contractor P. J. Moran, who has part of the speedway to build, was summoned to answer charges of violating the law providing that all stone used in the construction of public works must be dressed within the boundaries of the municipality.

Lawyer D. P. Mahony appeared for the Architectural Bluestone Cutters' League and said that the bluestone used by the contractor had not been dressed here. He quoted Section 277 of the laws of 1894, which provides that in the event of the failure to comply with the law the contract would be declared void.

Contractor Moran pleaded that he had ordered the stone from H. Boice of 280 Broadway, and given orders that the stone should be dressed in the city.

Commissioner Bell said that he should have seen that it was so dressed. The contractor replied:

"If there was a law that I had to eat only eggs laid in the city, do you suppose I would follow the hens about to see that they did not lay eggs outside the city limits?"

"I'll vote that your contract be declared void unless you can prove that the law has not been broken," retorted Commissioner Bell.

The contractor was ordered to appear at the next meeting of the board, and be prepared to prove that the stone was not dressed outside the city.

President Clausen, after the meeting, told the reporters that no action would be taken by the board looking to the appointment of the landscape architect.

The Park Board approved the plans for the improvement of the Corlears Hook Park made by Landscape Architect Vaux, and will ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $113,000 to carry out the work.

BECAUSE HE ISN'T A REPUBLICAN

That's the Reason for Dismissing Capable Daniel B. Phillips.

Daniel B. Phillips, a Twentieth Ward Democrat, who was assistant bond clerk under Controller Corwin, was yesterday dismissed by Controller Palmer for no other reason than that he was not a Republican.

Mr. Phillips was the Mayor's secretary under Mayors Whitney, Chapin, and Boody, and was a valuable man in that position, being invariably courteous and obliging to all who had occasion to visit the Mayor's office. He has been a useful man in the Controller's office, too, owing to his knowledge of finances.

He was for six years a clerk in the Bureau of Water Rates, and for eight years was an accountant in the Department of City Works. His successor has not been named yet.

Controller Palmer has appointed Henry Nahe, Jr., a Republican, as dockmaster, in place of Henry Doyle, a Democrat, at $1,000 a year, and Henry R. Denney, a Seventeenth Ward Republican, has been appointed messenger at $1,000 a year, in place of Frank Gallagher, a Democrat.

His Body in Lieu of Property.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan. 16.—Gustave Retchenbach, a farmer near this village, refused to pay the dog tax of $1. He has five dogs, and he was sued for $5 by Town Clerk Pearsall.

The suit excited interest, as nearly every dog-owning resident has refused to pay the tax.

Judgment was rendered against Retchenbach. Constables were unable to find any property, and as the judgment called for either property or the body of Retchenbach, he was locked up last night, and will be held until the County Judge decides as to his punishment.

His arrest has frightened the people, who boasted they would never pay the tax. It is thought that now they will be glad to pay. Town Clerk Pearsall says he will prosecute those who fail to settle up.

MOORE INCOME TAX CASE

Argument Closed on Application for Injunction.

DECISION TO BE GIVEN IN A WEEK

Plaintiff's Counsel Severely Characterizes the Law—Insists that It Is Thoroughly Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Argument was continued to-day before Judge Hagner, in Equity Court No. 2, on the demurrer to the application filed by John G. Moore of New-York for an injunction to prevent the collection of the income tax. Jere M. Wilson, for Mr. Moore, said in beginning that it was always with the greatest reluctance that the United States Supreme Court pronounced an act of Congress unconstitutional, but there were some cases where it had done so. An unconstitutional law was no law at all, and could not be executed by any officer of the Government. It was a startling proposition that a void act could be executed to the detriment of a citizen, and it would be a remarkable and startling thing that there were no powers in the courts to stop an officer from executing an unconstitutional law.

It was equally startling that Congress could make a law and then turn about and say that, notwithstanding the act was unconstitutional, the courts should act upon it. In opposition to the proposition that Federal officers, as heads of departments, could not be proceeded against in mandamus or injunction suits, Mr. Wilson maintained that the law applied only to the President. If an officer was proceeding under an unconstitutional law he might be restrained by the court, for he had no semblance of authority for his actions.

If the law was unconstitutional it was no law at all, and any act by an officer doing what the law ordered was an unlawful act and punishable by the courts.

Continuing, Mr. Wilson maintained that if an officer was charged with the commission of a ministerial and particular act, there was nothing left to his own discretion, and he was liable to an action of mandamus, when he would not be liable in the event of acts optional with himself.

Speaking of the retrospective features of the income tax law, Mr. Wilson said it was a phenomenal and obnoxious statute, in that it taxed incomes reaching back two years. He dilated on some of the peculiarities of the law in its dual taxing features, where the net earnings of a company were taxed, and subsequently the dividends of a stockholder in the same company were levied on in those cases where they went to aggregate an income of more than $4,000 per year.

Another peculiarity of the law, he said, could be shown by an example—the case of a foreign student, for instance, who was pursuing his studies at an American university. In the event that the student had an income, derived wholly or in part from foreign or domestic investments, all of that income in excess of $4,000 per annum was subject to a tax of 2 per cent.

With reference to the question as to the uniformity of the tax, when it picked out only men with incomes exceeding $4,000, Mr. Wilson said that the law sought to prevent thrift, enterprise, and energy by taxing them. It was this thrift and enterprise that had made the country. It was a most dangerous idea that Congress should stop the ambition of men to make money by their own energies. The law was a discrimination of the class character, and was fraught with danger to the people of this country. When it so discriminated it was anything but uniform, and contrary to the Constitution.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson argued that the various provisions of the act were inseparable, and, if any section of it—the dual feature, the lack of uniformity, or the alien clause of the act—was void, it tainted the whole act and rendered it all unconstitutional.

Edward B. Whitney, Assistant United States Attorney General, in replying to Mr. Wilson in behalf of the Government, said that it was proper that those who were favored with incomes in excess of $4,000 should consent to give a small tax on them, and, though he personally was caught by the act, to a slight extent, yet he felt it proper that he should bear it. He cited past decisions of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of former income taxes, which, as he said yesterday, were surely more obnoxious than the tax under consideration. He saw no reason why an alien residing in the United States should not come under the language of the act. He thought the law did not necessarily bear on his whole income, but simply that portion that came under the protection of the United States Government.

Mr. Whitney held, contrary to Mr. Wilson's argument, that an unconstitutional clause in a bill did not make the act void, and he referred to a number of cases in support of the proposition that had been decided by the Supreme Court. The judiciary of the United States had always held, he said, that questions of taxation must be raised by law, and that Congress had the power to appoint Judiciary Committees especially to take cognizance of a question of tax collection.

At the conclusion of the argument, Judge Hagner said he would render his decision on Wednesday next.

Better Send Names to Mr. Grosse.

Internal Revenue Collector Grosse of the Third District said yesterday:

"Those who are subject to the income tax in my district will have their business in this matter very much facilitated if they will send their names and addresses to my office, so that I may send to them the blanks for returns. If these returns are not filed by the first Monday in March a penalty of 50 per cent. of the tax will be added under the law."

Mr. Grosse's district includes the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and part of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards.

Dinner of the Cornell Alumni.

The annual dinner of the Cornell University Club will be held at the Plaza Hotel on Thursday evening, Jan. 24.

The President of the university, Jacob G. Schurman, will come down from Ithaca to attend. Other officers of the university are also expected, as well as members of the Board of Trustees living in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Cornell alumni resident in and near New-York are now a rather numerous body. Their dinners have called out as many as 206 persons. Tickets may be obtained from Asa A. Ailing, Chairman of the committee, at 13 William Street.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for the following New-York offices: M. R. Gage, May's Mill; Burdett Shores, Stella.

MR. FREEDMAN A MAGNATE

Will Probably Own the New-York Baseball Club.

NEGOTIATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS

To Control the Majority of Stock and Personally Supervise the Management of the Club's Affairs.

The New-York Baseball Club will become the property in a day or so of Andrew Freedman, if present negotiations are carried out, as now expected. Mr. Freedman became known to the athletic world as the receiver of the defunct Manhattan Athletic Club. Mr. Freedman is a successful real estate operator, and, it is said, has long had a desire to take a hand in the national game.

The deal is hanging fire over a matter which is likely to be settled very soon, and when the negotiations are closed Mr. Freedman will possess about $119,100 worth of stock, or 1,191 shares. This will give him a controlling interest in the club's affairs.

The stock is valued at about 50 cents on the dollar, and the transaction, it is expected, will involve a consideration of about $60,000. E. B. Talcott, the managing Director of the club, has long manifested a desire to retire, and it is largely through his efforts that the negotiations have been made.

All the stock liable to be included in the transaction is held as follows: By E. A. McAlpin, $35,000; E. B. Talcott, $30,000; F. B. Robinson, $13,000; Cornelius Van Cott, $3,000; the Spalding interests, $26,000; John B. Day, $13,500. The Spalding interests include holdings in the names of J. W. and A. G. Spalding and Capt. A. C. Anson of the Chicago Baseball Club.

J. Walter Spalding has been holding back, claiming that he did not desire to sell, but yesterday it is said that he consented to part with his stock.

Director Wheeler's name has been connected with stories which have made him the purchaser of the club several times recently, but it is now evident that he has not had any intention of buying it. He is at present in Europe, and will probably not return for some time to come.

It is Mr. Freedman's intention, should he eventually secure the stock he is after, to give George Davis full control of the club. He himself will be President and Treasurer.

Mr. Freedman believes in a liberal policy, and some important changes can be looked for if he secures control. It is thought that one or two of the players on whom the club now has an option will be given an unconditional release, and that a couple of star men will be secured to play important positions now weakly filled.

Considerable talk has been indulged in of late concerning the position of Manager Director. Should the Freedman deal go through, it is said that there will be no such position, Mr. Freedman intending to have absolute supervision of the club matters himself.

PREPARING FOR THE BIG SHOW

Nothing Relating to a Bicycle Will Be Missing from the Garden.

Active preparations for the National Cycle Show, opening in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, will commence in earnest today. Exhibits are due from all parts of the country, and the work of placing them properly will make the vast amphitheatre a busy place from now until early Saturday evening.

Every manufacturer of any prominence whatever, so Manager Sanger announced yesterday, will be represented at the show, which means that no person who is a cyclist or who intends to be one can afford to miss it. Nothing that relates to a cycle will be found missing in this great exhibit. All styles of wheels will be seen there and every accessory that has been invented.

Dealers will be thick as bees at the show, for they are expected from all parts of the country. Club wheelmen from surrounding cities are expected in bodies, too, a number having made arrangements for a visit. Forty members of the Time Wheelmen of Philadelphia have planned to visit the show in a party on the 23d and 24th, coming over in a special train, with a band of music.

J. D. Haslett is Chairman of the committee having the arrangements of this trip in charge, and he predicts that the Time boys will cut a wide swath.

Several Western manufacturers reached town yesterday to be on hand to superintend the arrangement of their displays. Most of these will probably be ready for the private view Friday evening. One of the Westerners said last evening that the Chicago show was a big affair, but that the New-York exhibition would overshadow it in every important detail.

YALE HAS PLENTY OF OARSMEN.

Training of Candidates for 'Varsity and Freshman Crews Begun.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—The training of men for the university and freshman boats for 1895 has commenced in earnest at Yale, and will be continued until the annual contest on the Thames at New-London the last week in June. In response to the appeal of the boating authorities, twenty candidates for the 'Varsity boat came to the front last Saturday and over fifty candidates for the freshman. Among the former were half a dozen of the veterans of last year's university eight—Capt. Richard Armstrong, H. C. Holcomb, A. W. Dater, W. R. Cross, R. H. Treadway, and W. M. Beard. The remainder who will make a try for the university boat includes J. H. Knapp, a substitute last year on the 'Varsity crew, and who weighs 188 pounds; J. M. Longacre, '96, also a substitute last year, 188; J. S. Wheelwright, '97, 148; J. H. Simpson, '97, 155; D. V. Sutphin, '97, 179; S. Patterson, '97, 170; T. W. Miller, '97, 159; P. H. Bailey, '97, 175; J. R. Judd, '97, 170; L. M. Bass, '97, 153; P. G. Luckens, P. G., 156; F. Coonley, '96, 175; W. P. Paret, '96, 172; R. L. Shepard, '96, S., 178.

The weights of the other veterans are as follows: Armstrong, 163; Holcomb, 178; Dater, 188; Cross, 199; Treadway, 172; Beard, 176.

Knapp is put down as one of the most promising candidates, aside from the six veterans, for a seat in the boat this year. He rowed considerable last year, and it was thought at one time he would be one of the university crew, but an injury to his eye received in the preparatory school bothered him so much that he had to stop rowing altogether right at the very close of the training season. It was a sore disappointment to him. Longacre is another promising man for the university crew. It was expected that Smith, stroke of the '96 eight, would appear and become a possibility for the position of stroke of the 'Varsity eight. But he is under the weather, on account of a stomach trouble, and for the present is not doing any rowing to speak of. He coached the freshman crew Saturday. Bailey, Judd, Miller, and Sutphin, all of the '97 crew, are regarded as very good timber for the 'Varsity boat, while, with his experience in stroking the '97 eight last year, Simpson is likely to develop into a strong candidate for No. 8. He was tried at stroke Saturday by Capt. Holcomb. There will be considerable experimenting with this place before a satisfactory man is found for it.

After a short outdoor run and preliminary exercise in the gymnasium the men were taken in squads to the rowing tanks for trials in the boats. Under the direction of Capt. Armstrong, a crew from the university squad rowed as follows: Bow, Wheelwright; No. 2, Sutphin; No. 3, Knapp; No. 4, Longacre; No. 5, T. Miller; No. 6, Bailey; No. 7, J. R. Judd; stroke, Simpson. George A. Adee, '67, the friend and director of Yale athletes, assisted Capt. Armstrong in coaching the men.

Smith will undoubtedly have charge of the freshman crew this season. He was aided in his coaching of the freshmen Saturday by Beard. The training will be very much on the same plan as that of the university candidates, which will consist of daily practice in the tank, but the work will be somewhat lighter than usual, in accordance with the policy of all athletic management at Yale this season. The training table will be started much later this year than heretofore.

The temporary Captain of the freshman crew is E. H. Brewer, '97, S. He is appointed by the Captain of the university crew. Among the fifty candidates he had to handle Saturday were four young men of the name of Rogers. One of these athletes is a member of the Rogers family which has already furnished Yale with three 'Varsity oarsmen, including one Captain, and a fourth, who was Captain of his class crew and later President of the navy. These were John Rogers, '87, Captain of the winning 'Varsity crew of his year; Charles Rogers, '90, S., bow of the victorious crew of that year; "Alec" Rogers of last year's eight, and Derby Rogers, '93, Captain of his freshman crew and at the head of the Yale navy in his senior year.

The list of the candidates for the freshman crew up to the present time is as follows: E. H. Brewer, '97, S.; H. H. Riddle, '98; McGraw, '98; Davies, '97, S.; Marsh, '98; J. S. Rogers, '98; Gerard, '97, S.; Cadwalader, '98; Chauncey, '97, S.; Hinsdale, '98; McIntosh, '98; Swift, '98; Meigs, '98; Schultz, '97, S.; Van Every, '97, S.; H. E. Butler, '98; Gilbert, '98; Perkins, '98; Betts, '97, S.; McLaughlan, '98; H. B. Wilcox, '98; Rodgers, '98; D. F. Rogers, '98; Wilcox, '97, S.; D. Douglass, '87, S.; W. R. Betts, '98; Langford, '97, S.; Monks, '97, S.; J. A. Riplet, '98; Wickes, '98; Hanford, '98; Hart, '98; Neal, '98; H. L. Rogers, '97, S.; King, '98; Barney, '98; Jones, '98; Gales, '98; Norton, '98; H. W. Wilcox, '98; Cram, '97, S.; Burrell, '98; Morrill, '97, S.; Hitchcock, '98; Ingham, '97, S., and A. D. Smith, '98.

NEW-YORK A. C. COMMITTEES.

The Men Who Will Have Charge of Athletics—Dates for Meets.

The New-York Athletic Club intends to apply to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for the following dates: June 8, for the annual Spring games at Travers Island; Sept. 21, for the dual games between the London and New-York Athletic Club teams; Sept. 28, for the annual Fall games at Travers Island.

The Board of Governors have chosen the following committees:

House—John R. Van Wormer, Chairman; D. D. Youmans, W. D. Searls, B. C. Williams, C. L. Burnham, James A. Lynch, A. T. Docharty, and R. D. Winthrop.

Admissions—D. D. Youmans, Chairman; James H. Haslin, and James Wills.

Office and Auditing—W. D. Searls, Chairman; E. G. Lemon, and Albert E. Colfax.

Athletic—B. C. Williams, Chairman; H. H. Baxter, John C. Gulick, B. F. O'Connor, R. D. Winthrop, James Whitely, and W. S. Baldwin.

Restaurant—C. L. Burnham, Chairman; Thomas F. Murtha, and W. S. Baldwin.

Billiards and Bowling—James A. Lynch, Chairman; Albert E. Colfax, and Dr. T. Hamilton Burch.

Baths—A. T. Docharty, Chairman; O. M. Beach, Jr., and E. G. Lemon.

Engineers' Department—R. D. Winthrop, Chairman; James H. Haslin, and O. M. Beach, Jr.

Art—Thomas E. Kirby, Chairman; Samuel T. Shaw, and Charles C. Curran.

Entertainment—C. L. Burnham, Chairman; Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, and B. C. Williams.

Legislation—John C. Gulick, Chairman; James A. Lynch, and John R. Van Wormer.

The Athletic Committee of the club appointed its sub-committees and delegates to associations last evening as follows:

First Lieutenant, H. R. Kingsley; Second Lieutenant, Edwin Kean; Handicapper, B. C. Williams; Assistant Handicapper, E. J. Giannini.

Committee on Bicycling—A. E. Colfax, Chairman; P. W. Vilmar, John C. Gulick, A. H. Symons, Walter S. Wilson.

Fencing Committee—B. F. O'Connor, G. M. Hammond, S. T. Shaw, R. O. Haubold, D. A. Clarkson.

Water Polo Committee—C. J. Kintner, Chairman; C. E. Knoblauch, W. G. Douglass.

Lawn Tennis Committee—W. H. Gillette, Chairman.

Rowing Committee—W. H. Pinckney, Chairman; R. Appleton and E. Kean.

Cross-Country Committee—B. C. Williams, Chairman; William Bishop, E. C. Carter.

Shooting Committee—J. D. Foote, Chairman.

Delegates to Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union—B. S. Weeks, B. C. Williams, John C. Gulick.

Delegates to the Harlem Rowing Association—G. D. Phillips, W. H. Pinckney, Robert Appleton.

Delegates to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen—G. D. Phillips, W. H. Pinckney, Robert Appleton.

Delegates to the Middle States Rowing Association—E. J. Kean, E. F. Haubold, W. H. Pinckney.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Since the organization of the Brooklyn Horse Show, park driving has taken a strong hold upon the City of Churches, and Prospect Park now affords an array of fancy traps and fine horses which New-York could not have surpassed a few years ago. One of the most enthusiastic admirers of the high steppers in Brooklyn is Mr. A. J. Nutting, and his collection of harness horses rivals that of any other stable in the city. Three of his best high steppers are Signal, Syntax, and Ceylon, all of them trotting-bred horses, trimmed up in hackney fashion. Signal won second prize in one of the park horse classes at the Horse Show in 1894, and, hitched double with Syntax, carried off the red ribbon in the class for high-stepping pairs. Signal is by the noted trotting sire Royal Fearnaught, 2:20½, that got St. Elmo, 2:16½, and many other stout campaigners. The little chestnut horse can trot a 2:30 gait, and in single harness will give any of the long-tailed roadsters on the Ocean Park way a good brush. These three horses are so well matched with one another in size, style, and conformation, that they are used interchangeably in all combinations as pairs to Mr. Nutting's stylish light-colored game cart, as well as to Miss Nutting's victoria and brougham. Another good one in this Brooklyn collection is the trotting mare Princess Wilkes, a five-year-old, by Commercial, son of Denver Wilkes. She is very fast, and Mr. Nutting will probably have her trained next season by M. P. Devy at Parkville Farm.

—Prospects point to a greater number of horse shows next season than have ever been known heretofore. One of the latest-talked-of projects is for an open-air show at Manhattan Field early in May, before the riders and drivers have gone to the country for the Summer. The experiment has been twice tried with disastrous financial results, but the weather was the cause of the loss in one instance, and other apparent causes brought about the other failure. Such horse-show sharps as James T. Hyde, C. F. Bates, and S. W. Taylor, Jr., say the Spring show out of doors could be made a success, rightly managed, and with favorable weather, and it is said that James J. Coogan, the owner of the grounds, contemplates arranging a Spring show at Manhattan Field in 1895. Another show is talked of for the Mechanics' Institute in Boston, with Eugene Thayer as the leading spirit of the proposed enterprise, while a May show in Chicago is also projected, under the patronage of P. Darmor Jr., Hobart Chatfield Taylor, and some other horsey young men of the City of Soot, with John A. Logan, Jr., as general manager and director. Apart from these prospective new enterprises there will be a Summer circuit of indoor and outdoor shows in the East, including Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Long Branch, Hartford, Bell Haven, White Plains, and New-York.

—The fast snow horse, Clarence A., 2:26¼, that was one of the cracks of the road during the recent period of sleighing, has been purchased by Joshua Gregg, who is driving the speedy son of Eliot Medium to pole with Ina, 2:25¾, by Ridgeway. Ina is one of the fastest double-team trotters in New-York, and when Isaac Fleming had her in his stable last season she turned the Fleetwood track in 2:20 in single harness. Mr. Gregg has long been on the lookout for a pole mate for his fast mare. During the Grand Circuit trotting meeting in New-York last September he tried Bob Stewart's winner, Aunt Delilah, 2:12¼, in double harness with Ina, and would probably have purchased her if she had moved well with the other mare to pole. Clarence A. makes a fine mate for Ina, and they make one of the fastest and nicest road teams in New-York.

—Owing to the large number of horses to be sold, I. H. Dahlman will begin to-day's sale at his new auction and commission stables, 205 to 226 East Twenty-fourth Street, at 10 A. M. Over 300 horses are to be offered, including a large number of draft, express, and delivery and general purpose horses. The lot will also contain several carloads of fancy horses and a number of trotters and saddlers. Consignors are A. L. Benton, East Liberty, Iowa; George Tarris, Belleville, Ohio; J. McCurdy, Ashley, Ohio; H. B. Carroll, Louisiana; Mr. Keefe, Ohio; J. L. Bacon & Brother, Kansas City; Frank Thompson, Mansfield, Ohio; M. Shuhlin, Chicago, and M. Priso & Son, Lancaster, Penn.

—Mr. Louis Stern's Hermit and Norwood are among the most conspicuous high steppers that are being driven in the Park this Winter. One is a brown, just the shade of sealskin, and the other is a burned chestnut in color. Both horses have snappy, stylish all-round action, and they are full of quality and very handsome in conformation. Master Melville Stern is very frequently seen with the pair in Central Park, driving to a rich-looking spider phaeton of antique design. He exhibited Hermit and Norwood at the fashionable Westchester Horse Show at White Plains last season, winning one of the prizes in the class for carriage pairs not exceeding 15 hands in height.

—Mr. Albert France has recently ordered from one of the most fashionable carriage makers in town a smart four-in-hand body break, which he intends to use in the Park and on roads about New-York and Dover Plains, where the new Maybrook Stud is situated. Mr. France is a partner in the ownership of Allie Wilkes, 2:15, the noted trotting stallion that is the sire of Cadet and many other prize-winning high steppers, and it is his intention to select a four-in-hand team from Allie Wilkes's colts on the Maybrook Farm, bang their tails, pull their manes, and trim them up in genuine hackney style for Park driving to break.

—Mr. Henry Redmond of Wall Street is riding a chestnut stallion that is one of the finest of the many superb saddle horses to be seen in Central Park. The horse is a Russian Orloff, with the brand of the Government stud on his beautifully-crested neck, and he is a perfect specimen of the modern breed, showing plainly his remote Arab ancestry in his dished face, fine, square muzzle, and intelligent expression of countenance. The stallion's name is Bak-Borak. He is perfectly schooled and is a natural saddle horse, with a low, easy way of going at the trot.

Golfer Davis to Play Abroad.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—William P. Davis, the professional golfer of the Newport Club, sailed for Europe to-day to remain till April. He will play in numerous tournaments in England and Scotland and will go into the world's championship contests at Sandwich, in Kent, and at St. Andrews. His idea is chiefly to improve his game, that he may take the lead among American golfers. He will bring over the best professional available to assist him here. While abroad Davis will meet the world's strongest golfers.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club, at Rahway; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 1,400 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Meeting of Jockey Club, 8 P. M.

Meeting of Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, at Astor House, 8 P. M.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, Seventh Regiment Armory.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Bowling.—Kings County vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Columbia Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League.

Ryan-Dempsey glove contest, at Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, 8 P. M.

Reception of Harlem Wheelmen, at Lenox Lyceum.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, Seventh Regiment Armory.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Skating championship at Newburg, N. Y.

Opening National Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

Griffo-Dixon glove contest at Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 128 Church Street.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club at 1,786 Broadway.

National Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

Corinthian Mosquito Fleet dinner and annual meeting, Bartholdi Hotel, at 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tournament.

Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.

Annual meeting of Meadowbrook Hunt Club, Delmonico's, 4:30 P. M.

Union Boat Club annual ball, at Lenox Lyceum.

Curling.—Mitchell Medal contest, at Albany, N. Y.

Boxing bouts, at New Manhattan Club, 8 P. M.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

Chess tournament.—Manhattan vs. Staten Island Chess Club, at Staten Island.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.

Bowling.—Tourist vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Paterson; Atalantas vs. Union County Roadsters, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

THE PRISONER GOT DRUNK IN COURT

As a Result of This Keeper Charles Wundt May Be Punished.

Charles Wundt, one of the keepers in charge of prisoners in the Court of General Sessions, was superseded yesterday pending an investigation into the case of William Beggs, who got drunk in the prisoners' pen on Tuesday.

Beggs has been in the Tombs since last April, charged with murder in the first degree. When he was arraigned before Recorder Goff, it was found that he was too drunk to stand.

As there is a strict rule against giving prisoners liquor, the Recorder ordered an investigation. As a result, it developed that the liquor was given Beggs by a fellow-prisoner named Reilly, after the two had been placed in the prisoners' pen in the Court of General Sessions. Reilly got the liquor from his wife, who was waiting for him in court.

As the prisoners were in charge of Wundt at the time, the latter was held to be directly responsible, and until all the facts can be ascertained he will be relieved from duty. If a case is made out against him he will be dismissed, and if it is found that the liquor was passed to Reilly with his knowledge, Wundt may be indicted by the Grand Jury.

Under instructions from Recorder Goff, the General Sessions Grand Jury will take the matter up.

DEFAULTER TAYLOR'S BONDSMEN

Mellette Will Turn Over His Property A Talk with Attorney Tenney.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—All the bondsmen of defaulting Treasurer Taylor who have been in the city left to-day except ex-Gov. Mellette, who said he would probably leave to-night. Mr. Mellette said the bondsmen had talked with Attorney Tenney, Taylor's confidential friend here, and did not agree with him that they were not responsible on account of their bonds. He added that he intended to turn over his property to the State.

Mr. Tenney said:

"I would not tell where Taylor is if I knew, because it would be a breach of confidence. He knows no foreign language, and I presume he is in this country trying to make a living until this trouble is straightened out. He told me he had none of the State's money, and he probably told the truth. He was almost crazed by his crime, and talked of committing suicide when he came to see me. I persuaded him from the idea as foolish. If I had believed he was a criminal I would have had no intercourse with him. He was simply swamped by putting money into schemes which failed."

Temperance People Alert.

The temperance societies of the city and State are making preparations for an onslaught on the Legislature when liquor legislation is taken up. E. J. Wheeler, editor of The Voice, said yesterday that the Womens' Christian Temperance Union, the State Temperance Society, and other temperance associations are holding meetings and preparing protests against Sunday saloons.

The Voice has printed a blank protest to be filled out and sent to Assemblymen by temperance people who have opportunity to otherwise show their attitude on the Sunday opening question. Committees of the various organizations will be appointed and sent to Albany at the proper time.

The Sandwich Man.

It may not be out of place to record that it was Charles Dickens who first applied the term "sandwiches" to the bearers of double boards of advertisements. For in the "Dancing Academy" in "Sketches by Boz," we read of "an unstamped advertisement walking leisurely down Holborn Hill—an animated sandwich, composed of a boy between two boards."—Notes and Queries.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence—Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Capt. William N. Tisdall, First Infantry, one month and twenty days' extension; Capt. Edmund K. Webster, Second Infantry, ten days' extension.

—Lieuts. John D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry; Clough Overton, Fourth Cavalry, and William J. D. Horne, Ninth Cavalry, are ordered to report to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion.

—A court-martial, Major Alexander S. B. Keyes, Third Cavalry, President, has been appointed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for the trial of enlisted men.

—Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and report for duty.

—Lieuts. Albert J. Russell, Seventh Cavalry; Andrew G. Hammond, Eighth Cavalry, and Francis J. Koester, Tenth Cavalry, are ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination for promotion.

Navy.

—Lieut. E. D. Bostick has been ordered to the Alliance.

—Ensign F. L. Chapin has been ordered to examination for promotion Jan. 21.

—Surgeon James R. Waggener's orders have been modified so as to place him on waiting orders instead of attaching him to the Alliance.

—Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Curtis has been detached from the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Stone has been ordered to the Alliance Jan. 22.

—Chief Engineer R. R. Leitch has been ordered to the Alliance.

MRS. MEYER GAINS HER LIBERTY

The Case Against Her for Being Concerned, as Alleged, in Killing Baum Not Thought Strong.

With the liberation of Mrs. Marie Meyer, wife of Dr. Henry Meyer, the celebrated poisoning case comes to an end, as far as the Courts of General Sessions are concerned. Mrs. Meyer, who was charged with being an accomplice of her husband in the poisoning of Ludwig Brandt, or Baum, was set free yesterday. Dr. Meyer was some time ago convicted and sent to State prison for life.

After Dr. Meyer was convicted Mrs. Meyer was sent to the Tombs, pending the calling of her case. Mrs. Meyer was confined in prison for a year and a half. Muller, who had turned State's evidence in the case, has written a number of letters to Lawyer O'Sullivan, Mrs. Meyer's counsel, declaring that the testimony given by him on the first trial was false, and that no murder had been committed. The lawyer had a number of affidavits in his possession from Muller to this effect.

A few days ago District Attorney Fellows stated that, in view of the difficulty in the way of securing a conviction in Mrs. Meyer's case, and the great cost attendant upon such a trial, he would move to discharge the woman on her own recognizance.

The case came up yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was engaged. Mr. McIntyre stated to the court that the District Attorney was convinced there was not sufficient evidence in the possession of the State to warrant the belief that a conviction could be secured.

Judge Ingraham agreed with Mr. McIntyre and promptly ordered the discharge.

Mrs. Meyer had been brought into court a little before 4 o'clock and sat beside her lawyer during the very brief proceedings. She was very pale, but otherwise seemed in fairly good health. She made no demonstration when she was told she could go. She simply took her lawyer's arm as she left the courtroom with him, and leaned heavily upon it.

She would only say that she would remain with friends up town for a few days or go to a quiet boarding house.

The First Dragoons.

The term dragoon was most probably derived from a weapon, a dragon, which was a large-bore flintlock carbine, very short in the barrel—the dragoons originally being simply mounted foot soldiers, able to act either as cavalry or infantry. The regiment which was raised for Tangier, and which afterward became the First Dragoons, was not converted into dragoons until 1684; so that a regiment of Scots Dragoons, now known as the Scots Greys, was the first dragoon regiment in the English Army.—All the Year Round.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:21 | Sun sets...5:00 | Moon sets... ..

P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:15	12:45	6:32	6:57
Governors Island	12:45	1:11	7:17	7:34
Hell Gate	2:38	3:04	8:45	9:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Ailsa, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 17.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8; Caribbee, Grenada, Jan. 8; Edam, Rotterdam, Jan. 5; Lepanto, Antwerp, Dec. 31; Lydian Monarch, London, Jan. 1; Moskelyne, St. Lucia, Jan. 9; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8; Ptolemy, St. Lucia, Jan. 9; Slavonia, Havre, Jan. 3; Victoria, Gibraltar, Jan. 1; Waesland, Antwerp, Jan. 5.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.—Armenia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4; Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 9; Foxford, Gibraltar, Jan. 8; Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 12; Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Jan. 10; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Jan. 5.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.—La Bourgogne, Havre, Jan. 12; Monomoy, Liverpool, Jan. 5; New-York, Southampton, Jan. 12; Stuttgart, Bremen, Jan. 8.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.—Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 5; Grecian, Glasgow, Jan. 5; Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 7; Kronprins Frederick Wilhelm, Naples, Jan. 5.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Black, Santos Dec. 20, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willets, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. C. Roberts.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Tampico Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Russell, Santos Dec. 23, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Albania, (Br.,) from Huelva. Arrived in the Lower Bay this A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 P. M.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Anchored off Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.

United States revenue cutter Hamilton, James B. Butt, Commander, from Norfolk, Va., via Delaware Breakwater.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N., moderate breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Teutonic, for Liverpool; Paris, for Southampton; Kansas City, for Savannah; Claribel, for Capt Haitien, &c.; Alamo, for Galveston; Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.; Noordland, for Antwerp; Glenesk, for London; Sagamore, for Tampico.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that Notice to Mariners No. 127 of 1894 is hereby rescinded, and that the fourth-order fixed white light at Sands Point Light Station, on the N. W. extremity of Manhasset Neck, N. side of Long Island, will be re-established on Jan. 21, 1895.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 54, No. 263, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 55.

Spoken.

Bark Australia, (Br.,) Korff, from New-York Nov. 7 for Anjer, was spoken Dec. 9 in lat 7 S., long 32 W.

Bark Moreton, (Br.,) Pearse, from New-York Nov. 22 for Shanghai, was spoken Dec. 20 in lat 4 N., long 28 W.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—SS Freshfield, (Br.,) Capt. Fleming, from New-York Nov. 21, via Montevideo Dec. 17, for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, is ashore at Flores. She is leaking badly. Tugs and lighters are assisting in the work of discharging the vessel rapidly.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—SS La Campine, (Ger.,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight today.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Jan. 5 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Capt. Coxon, sld. from Para for New-York Jan. 11.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Dover for New-York to-day.

SS Baumwall, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuldt, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at Naples Jan. 12.

SS Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Dec. 28, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Waverley, (Br.,) Capt. Calvert, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Yokohama yesterday.

SS Bleia, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York Jan. 2, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Dec. 21, arr. at London to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New-York Jan. 1, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York Dec. 30, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Brahe, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at Rio Janeiro Jan. 14.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable person as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on lady if necessary; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 301 East 38th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress; highly recommended by last employer. Lewis, 108 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; private city family; willing and obliging. 310 East 35th St., Mrs. Owen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid or assist with waiting; best city reference; willing and obliging. A. G., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, for two days, at 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Family going abroad desires situation for their chambermaid; assist with sewing; also girl as laundress and general work. 11 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress in private family. 236 West 16th St., Callahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young North of Ireland girl, lately landed, in private family. 236 West 16th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small family; excellent city reference. A. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call, two days, from 10 to 3, 309 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young girl; best city reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Corcoran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can furnish references. L. K., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Private family; city or country; good city references. G., 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—118 East 87th St., from 10 to 12.

Cooks.

COOK — KITCHENMAID — SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe desires to place her cook and kitchenmaid, also a second man, all of whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 11, at 44 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; wages, $30; understands dinner parties; best reference from last place. 241 East 25th St., care of Mrs. Johnson.

COOK.—By a young Scotch Protestant woman, who is a splendid cook; will not mind doing little work in city or country; cards not answered. 212 West 27th St., store.

COOK, &c.—Competent; as cook, washer, and ironer; private family; good baker; no objection to country; good city references. M., 513 West 59th St.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as good cook in small private family; can speak little English; best city reference. Mrs. Piquart, 356 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing; best city reference. 126 East 32d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; understands her business in all branches, where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; no cards. 228 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; personal city reference. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 19 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; wages, $25; best city references. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—By young Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; w

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Steady Markets and a Moderate Trade.

FLUCTUATIONS FOLLOWING THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower --Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

The grain trading was only moderate, and influenced chiefly by the Western reports, although foreign houses were buying fairly well early in the day, but the main business was on local account, with an active trade in spot stuff, on milling account. Provisions continued to decline, chiefly with the weakness West. Cotton was almost neglected, but hardly changed, and coffee lost a few points through foreign selling.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61	@	61¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51¼	@	..
Oats, No. 2 elevator	34	@	34¼
Flour, ultralight Spring	$3.20	@	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65	@	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	12.75	@	13.00
Lard, Western steam	6.95	@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@	11.50
Butter, creamery fancy	22	@	25
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16	@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11	@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.90	@	..
Lead	3.10	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ¼c on moderate foreign buying, but reacted ¼@⅜c on easier cables, weaker Western markets, and local realizing, rallied ⅛@⅜c on local covering, and closed firm at yesterday's prices, with a moderate local trade. Spot was dull on export account, while milling demand was brisk, with prices firm. Sales 250,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, in store, to millers, on private terms....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 62½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 66¾c. Clearances hence, 136,876 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 263,633 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 11,288 bushels; in the interior, 204,266 bushels.

CORN—Contracts failed to show any radical change, and the trading continued very dull. Spot was firm and lower, with the close weak. Sales, 14,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels steamer mixed, at 49c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 48¾@49c, elevator....Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 48,318 bushels; in the interior, 306,714 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,025 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 52,663 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and unchanged to ⅛c lower, with only a local trade. Spot were moderately active and at steady prices....Sales, 51,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37@37¼c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c for 22,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¾c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c; track mixed, 34@35¾c; track white, 38@41¾c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 21,000 bushels; exports, 2,537 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	..	@..	61
February	..	@..	61¼
March	40,000	61⅜@61¾	61⅜
May	1,205,000	62 3-16@62⅞	62½
June	10,000	62½@62⅝	62⅝
July	170,000	62¼@62¾	62⅞
Total	1,425,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	..	@..	51¼
February	25,000	51¼@51⅜	51⅜
May	130,000	51 7-16@51⅝	51⅝
Total	155,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	..	@..	33⅞
February	15,000	34¼@..	34¼
May	25,000	34⅝@34¾	34¾
No. 2 white—			
January	..	@..	37
February	..	@..	37
May	..	@..	37¼
Total	40,000		

FLOUR—The market showed a little more life, and a fair trade was reported at steady prices. Sales, 15,800 bbls, including 3,800 bbls Spring patents, at $3.40@$3.75, 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@2.85, 2,400 bbls Winter patents at $3@$3.30, 600 bbls Winter clear at $2.50@$2.65; 600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60@2.65; city millers sold 4,500 bbls patents, 1,200 bbls clear, and 450 bbls fine at unchanged prices....Arrivals, 6,350 bbls and 7,336 sacks; exports, 3,195 bbls and 22,949 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 101,192 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	Nominal.
Supers	@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.85
White wheat str'ts	@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.30
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@....	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@....	@ 2.30
City fine	@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	@....
Supers	Nom'l	$2.25@....
No. 2	....	@....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.80@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 58c for Japanese grain; silver, 52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; hominy, 85@90c; coarse meal, 93 @96c for Western and 95@$1 for city, yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull at 65@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65@67c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 86 lb, 90@95c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@ 80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market continues slack, with absence of export business. Prices are unsettled and easy. For No. 1, 9¾c is asked, while for fancy 10⅜c is held. Timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is an unsettled, rather easy, market, without absolute change in prices here, although the bidding is reduced a trifle. The sharp break in prices of lard, the coming down in compound lard to a low basis, the demoralization of the tallow trade by reason of the offerings from England of Australian-made, all act to check buying of oil by local consumers, while there is a prostrated export business. Crude, in barrels, is nominally 24c, while yellow, contract grade, is offered at 28½c; there was a bid of 28c, but nothing under 28¾c would have been accepted, while choice is at 29@30c, the latter for butter grade and even 31c asked. A small lot of butter grade was sold at 30c. There was a report from the South that about 400 bbls yellow was sold in New-York at 28¾c, but it did not transpire on this market. Crude, in bulk, at the South, was irregular, and in instances easier; there was plenty offered here from coast sections at 20c at the mills, while 5 tanks were obtained as low as 19c. COCOANUT OIL is easy and dull, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼c and Cochin at 5¾c. LINSEED OIL is slack; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light trading, with pure uncracked at 55c; cracked yellow up to water white at 57@ 60c; No. 1 at 55c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; sales at 54 @55c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Had a sharp break today, with pork at the West closing down 17½c, lard 10 points, and ribs 10 points, after, through the day, sales at 2½@5 points under those figures. Receipts of over 100,000 hogs at the West, and estimates of 48,000 head for to-day at Chicago started the selling movement to the decline. Hogs were much lower at all Western points, and there was a greater number carried over, or unsold. The packers were generally sellers of the products, and the outside buying was not at all brisk, even with the break in prices, while the export demands were moderate.

LARD—Western steam is down here 10 points, but closed steady. The break at Chicago on the hog supplies tended to keep buyers out here, and the only business was in a limited quantity, as needed against a refined-lard contract. Sale of 250 tcs, cash, at $6.95, closing with $6.95 bid. City steam is chiefly at $6.37½, although some small lots were taken up at $6.50; sales of 125 tcs at $6.37½@$6.50. Options—No sales; January closed at $6.05 nominal, and May at $7.15 nominal. Refined is slow and nominal; Continent quoted at $7.55 and South American at $7.75. Compound lard remains quiet, with $5.25@$5.37½ quoted. The West closed at $6.62 for January, and $6.80 bid for May, which was 10 points under Tuesday night.

PORK—There has been a large business here with shippers at easier prices, with 750 bbls mess taken up. The West was down 20@22½c and closed 17½c off for the day, with a good deal of pressure to sell, on the hog supplies. January there closed at $11.15 and May at $11.42. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13@$15.50.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are held firmly, but rule quiet here. City meats are freely offered, while having only moderate demands, with prices easy. City-pickled hams, 8@8½c; do shoulders, 4½@ 4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾@6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 18 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¼c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

BACON—Is offered freely at 10 points decline at the West, where short ribs for January closed at $5.62 nominal, and for May at $5.80 asked. Short clear here is negotiated very rulingly nominally at $6.30 for Government inspection.

BEEF—There is a weak and unsettled market, with absence of export business. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@ $15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $15@$16; do, low grades, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are slow and nominal; $16 is quoted at the West and $17 here.

PRESSED HOGS are easier and freely offered. Receipts at all Western points, 109,610 head, against 80,450 head same time last year. Chicago expects to-day 48,000 head; it had yesterday 53,000 head, with its market dull and 20@25c under Monday's best prices; $3.80@$4.55; left over, 11,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,000 head; slack; 10@20c lower; $3.65@$4.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,555 head; lower; $3.75@$4.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 9,000 head; slow; $3.90@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 20,000 head; 10@15c lower; $3.80@$4.40. Omaha—Receipts, 10,000 head; dull; 10@15c lower; $3.50@$4.25. Quotations here are 5¼@5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5½c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¼@5¾ for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is upset and much depressed. It is hard to say just where prices stand. It is certain that there is no bidding for city over 4¼c, ($3.75 charge for packages,) and it is possible that 100 hhds will be obtained before the close at that price. Indeed, there is little disposition to pay even that low rate of 4¼c, with a major portion of the buyers out of the market and much indifference shown by the one or two buyers who usually take large quantities. The chief reason for this break is in the continued offerings of Australian from England at steadily declining prices, with its quoted rate essentially 4⅜c, and a report that one sale had been made at 4⅜c. Country tallow is also irregular, in the slack demand, although offerings are moderate; nominal prices are 4⅜@4¼c, packages free, and hardly above 4¾c in a general way.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is neglected and nominal, with 8¼@8¾c quoted. Oleostearine is slack and easy, with absence of Western demand, as Chicago still offers to sell at 7¼c. There are offerings of city at 7c, without sales.

COTTON.

Contracts were almost neglected, with only a local scalping trade, and the close very steady and unchanged to 1 point higher, following the slight gain of ½ point at Liverpool. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 68 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6
Middling uplands	5¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅜c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.55@5.57	5.52	5.52	200
February	5.55@5.56	5.54	5.53	1,500
March	5.59@5.60	5.60	5.58	7,600
April	5.62@5.63	5.61	5.60	400
May	5.68@5.67	5.67	5.64	17,900
June	5.70@5.71	5.70	5.68	2,200
July	5.74@5.75	5.75	5.73	300
August	5.79@5.80	5.80	5.77	1,800
September	5.83@5.84	....	....	....
October	5.88@5.89	5.89	5.86	6,300
November	..@....	....	....	....
December	..@....	....	....	....
Total				38,200

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1895.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
Galveston	6900	16080	4066	8106	..	..
N. Orl'ns	10319	19012	14361	6974	..	..
Mobile	1036	709	1321	561	..	..
Savannah	2486	2293	2015	3424	..	..
Charleston	1033	1888	918	1039	..	..
Wilm'gton	507	211	422	682	..	..
Norfolk	1023	2641	2172	1308	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	28	2360	887	1519	..	..
Boston	576	701	447	1013	..	..
Phila	434	5321	251	..	..	..
W. Point	879	1042	2676	995	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25231	53458	30136	25621	..	..
This day last wk	23071	50228	35490	32704	27448	29707
This day last y'r	19741	26770	29038	27881	21834	32254

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the weakness abroad, with free foreign offerings, and the close 10@25 points lower, but firm, with a fair trade. Spot was dull but firmer, with No. 7 quoted at 16c, and No. 8 at 14⅝ @14¾c; sales, 450 bags Maracaibo, 350 bags Savanilla, and 100 bags Central America on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call —11 A. M.—March, 750 bags at 14c, 500 bags at 14.05c; May, 250 bags at 14c, 500 bags at 13.90c; July, 250 bags at 13.90c; September, 500 bags at 13.95c, 750 bags at 13.90c; total, 3,500 bags.

Between Call and Close.—January, 500 bags at 14c; March, 500 bags at 14.05c, 1,250 bags at 14c, 250 bags at 13.90c, 250 bags at 13.95c; May, 500 bags at 13.90c, 750 bags at 13.85c, 250 bags at 13.80c, 250 bags at 13.75c, 500 bags at 13.80c, 250 bags at 13.90c; July, 250 bags at 13.90c; September, 1,750 bags at 13.95c, 750 bags at 13.90c, 500 bags at 13.85c, 250 bags at 13.90c; December, 250 bags at 14c. Total, 9,000 bags.

Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for January. Total for day, 13,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.00@14.10	17.10@17.15
February	13.95@14.00	16.65@16.70
March	13.95@14.00	16.40@16.45
April	13.90@14.00	16.15@16.25
May	13.90@13.95	16.00@16.10
June	13.90@14.00	15.75@15.85
July	13.90@14.00	15.55@15.65
August	13.95@14.05	15.35@15.45
September	13.95@14.00	15.25@15.35
October	13.95@14.05	....@....
November	13.95@14.05	....@....
December	14.00@14.05	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	252,839
Arrivals	....
Total	252,839
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	17,199
Total stock in New-York to-day	235,640
Total stock in Baltimore	14,882
Arrivals	....
Total	14,882
Deliveries yesterday	2,398
	12,484
Total stock in New-Orleans	24,972
Arrivals	....
Total	24,972
Deliveries yesterday	1,276
	23,696
Total stock in other ports	35,087
Total stock in United States	271,727
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 15	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 15	13,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 15	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	21,000
Afloat from Bahia	10,000
	234,000
Total	505,727
Same time 1894	533,135
Same time 1893	592,901

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.00 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mulang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18½@19½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Palo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18¼@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18¾@19¾	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19½@20½
Fr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¼	Costa Rica	17½@21
Nicaragua	18½@19½	San Salvador	19 @19½
Jamaica	17 @21	Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades are in good demand at full prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The market is firm and a good trade reported.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3¾@3⅞
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.05@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6	Head	5¾@6¼
Patna	3¾@4½		

SUGAR—Raw shows considerable firmness, with trading looking up. Sales, 1,200 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c, ex ship, and 1,376 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 13-32c. Refined is firm and in good demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 13-32c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 7-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Trading is running slow, and for the most part in small lots, but prices are sustained on moderate receipts. The current market prices here are $2.20@$2.22½ for best marrows, $1.77½@$1.80 for mediums, $1.75@$1.77½ for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for red and now foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—The market is running along with full supplies, and no substantial improvement in the demand. Prices do not show change, but the tone is weak.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @23
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18 @18½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @16
Dairy, firkins, extras	17 @18
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13 @16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	25 @..
Creamery, firsts	22 @23½
Creamery, seconds	20 @21
Creamery, thirds	16 @18
Creamery, June, extra	21 @21½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @17
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½@15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, thirds	9 @10
Rolls, choice	15 @..
Rolls, choice	13 @16
Rolls, poor to fair	10 @14

CHEESE—A moderate jobbing trade, with fancy steady, but grades just under offered freely. Exporters show some interest in the low grades, and part skims.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11½@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small size, to prime	10¾@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 2½

EGGS—The feeling is less steady, as following the mild weather, and full supplies, while trading is of a slow character.

State and Pennsylvania	22½@23
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	22 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	20 @21½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	18 @19
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	17½@..
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15 @16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2 @$3.75
Limed	14 @15

VEGETABLES—Potatoes were in moderate sale, but steady for prime. Kale sold within the range of 40@60c. Very little spinach arrived. Florida stock arrived sparingly, and mostly inferior.

Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	$4.00@$6.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 33
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.25@ 1.75
Squash, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.25@ 2.00
Turnips, per bbl	45@ 70
Kale, per bbl	40@ 60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.75
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.95@ 2.10
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—The inquiry is very light, with prices unchanged and barely steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10¼@11
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @ 9½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	23 @26
Bohemian, new	26 @27
Altmarks, new	16 @21

HIDES—Business continues good, with prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@23	12 @..
California	21@25	10½@11
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	@ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@35	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	7 @ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	5 @ 6½
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	5 @ 6
Country slaughter, bull	..@..	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	5 @ 8
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	50	@75
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	$17@$17.50	
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	12@ 13.00	

LEATHER—Prices continue firm, with a fair export demand.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	15 @16	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin firm at 13.50c. Lake copper steady at 9.90c. Lead steady at 3.10c. Spelter dull at 3.25c.

TEA—The auction sale of 6,000 pks was at easier prices, and included: Moyune—261 pks Hyson, 10¾@7¼c; 792 pks Young Hyson, 8¾@8c; 242 pks Imperial, 24½@ 7¼c; 345 pks Gunpowder, 3@10c. Ping Suey —42 pks Young Hyson, 9¼@9c; 582 pks Imperial, 17½@8¾c; 690 pks Gunpowder, 3½@ 8c. Japan—864 pks Congou, 17½@8¾c; 44 pks India and O. Pekoe, 16¼@14½c. Oolong —2,138 pks Formosa, 30½@15c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The market holds up with the South, but trading is slow.

Southern, Old Dominion	28½
Southern, regular	28
Machine-made barrels	29½

RESINS—Business is only in small lots at unchanged prices.

Com st'n'd	$1.35 @	I	$2.35@..
Good str'd	1.40 @	K	2.70@2.75
E	1.45 @	M	3.00@..
F	1.50 @	N	3.10@..
G	1.62½@	W. G.	3.30@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Extremely Dull and Devoid of Interest.

CHICAGO GAS AND SUGAR THE LEADERS

Less Than 100,000 Shares Traded In—Rumored Agreement Among the Coal Carriers—The Situation at Washington.

Not for a long time has the stock market been so absolutely devoid of interest as it was yesterday. Less than 100,000 shares were traded in, and more than one-half of the business was in Sugar and Chicago Gas. The first named moved within ¾ of a point. Chicago Gas made its best price at the opening. It was weak on continued liquidation and sold down to 70½. It rallied somewhat in the final hour and closed at 71¼, a net loss of a point. There was very little done in the other industrials. The stockholders' protective committee of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company issued its promised circular, particulars of which will be found in another column.

About 5,000 shares of St. Paul and 4,500 of Rock Island represented the principal trading in the railway list. The coal stocks were fairly firm on a rumor that an agreement had been reached on the question of percentage of output. Reading, however, was heavy. A new committee to look after the interest of the junior security holders was announced late in the day. Louisville and Nashville was firm, and closed unchanged.

The resignation of the President of the French Republic had no influence on our market, although it caused a certain amount of feverishness in the early trading in London. The news from Washington meant nothing. The prospect of currency legislation at this session is not regarded as encouraging, and it is thought that the sugar tariff will stand as it is, no matter what the House may do. The outlook for the pooling bill is considered hopeful.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money continued easy, and the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $98,332,665, and balances $7,355,152. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $696,542.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96⅞, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston, par. Chicago—55c premium. St. Louis —100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59⅞@60¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 3-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $6,576,636, and the imports for the same period $77,969. The net exports, therefore, have been $6,498,667.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	⅛
Lake Shore	1¼
National Lead pf	1½
New-York Central	1
United States Cordage gtd	¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1¼

DECLINED.

Chicago Gas	¾
L., N. A. & C. pf	1
M. & St. L. pf., t.r., as. pd	1
Southern Railway pf	⅞

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	152½
Broadway	125
Butchers & Drovers'	232
Central National	150
Chase National	121
Chatham	450
Chemical	340
City	4000
Citizens'	435
Commerce	137
Continental	178
Corn Exchange	212½
Deposit	280
East River	12½
Eleventh Ward	140
Fifth Avenue	200
First National	2000
First National of Staten Island	112½
Fourth National	187
Gallatin National	300
German-American	116
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	510
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	186
Market & Fulton	205
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	132
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	3
Metropolis	410
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	520
New-York County	523
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	120
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank of North America	110
Pacific	175
Park	583
People's	206
Phenix	115
Republic	147
Seaboard National	160
Second National	300
Southern National	164½
State of New-York	107
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	100
United States National	180
Western National	110

One hundred and fifty shares of Tradesmen's Bank stock were sold at 100.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Lake Shore, ⅛, to 140; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 58; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅝, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14½. Declined—St. Paul, ½, to 57½; Union Pacific, ½, to 11⅝, and Reading, ¼, to 6⅝. Atchison sold at 4⅜, Erie at 10½, Louisville and Nashville at 56⅛, Northern Pacific preferred at 15⅛, Wabash preferred at 14¼, and Illinois Central at 88⅝. British consols were firm at 104 9-16 for money and 104⅝ for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140	141	140	141	140	143	35
American Cotton Oil	23	23	23	23	23	23¼	100
American Express	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¾	110¼	111¾	25
*American Sugar Refining	89⅝	89¾	89	89⅝	89⅝	89¾	20,341
*American Sugar Refining pf	91¼	92	91¼	92	91¼	92	91
American Tobacco	98	98½	97¾	98½	98¼	100	1,330
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	108¼	109	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	573
Baltimore & Ohio	63¼	63¼	62¾	62⅝	62¾	63¼	772
Canada Southern	49½	49¾	49¼	49⅝	49⅝	50¼	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	17½	50
Chicago Gas	72	72	70½	71¼	71¼	71¾	20,580
Chicago & Northwestern	95¾	96⅜	95⅝	96⅜	96¼	96⅝	1,730
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅜	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	71⅝	71¾	1,810
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56⅜	56½	56⅛	56⅛	56½	56⅝	5,100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62⅜	63¾	62⅞	63⅜	63⅜	63¾	4,732
Delaware & Hudson	131¾	131¾	131¼	131¼	131⅛	132¼	170
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163½	164½	163¼	164½	162¼	164	300
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜	..	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	1,510
Edison Ill. Co.	101¼	101½	101½	101½	99½	100	5
General Electric	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34½	34¼	801
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	600
Illinois Central	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅝	87½	88½	256
Iowa Central	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	6¼	7	100
Iowa Central pf	21	21	21	21	21	22	10
Laclede Gas	27½	27½	27⅝	27½	27	27½	825
Lake Erie & Western pf	72¼	72¼	71½	71½	71	72	122
Lake Shore	138	139½	138	139½	139½	140	490
Long Island	87	87	87	87	86½	88	20
Louisville & Nashville	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅝	55	55¼	4,300
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21	21½	20½	21½	21¼	22½	500
Manhattan Consolidated	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	105	105⅝	255
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	48¼	100
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	..	40	77
Missouri Pacific	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¾	900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14	14	14	14	14	14½	150
Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	..	..	153
*National Lead Company	37	37	37	37	37	37¼	300
*National Lead Company pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¼	85	105
New-York Central	91¼	91¼	90⅝	91¼	91	91⅜	1,871
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	99¼	99¾	99¼	99⅝	99½	99¾	1,377
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞	1,505
Norfolk & Western	42½	42½	42½	42½	43⅝	43	300
North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	5	400
Northern Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝	10
Northern Pacific pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	..	700
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	..	..	195
Pacific Mail	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16¾	16½	500
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝	22¾	23	645
Philadelphia & Reading	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	13	3,900
Pullman Palace Car Co	155½	155½	155½	155½	154½	156	50
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..	..	15
St. Louis Southwestern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	..	..	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	5	20
Southern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	18	18¼	220
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾	280
Southern Railway pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	36	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	112
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾	100
Union Pacific	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	11⅜	11½	110
United States Cordage	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	225
United States Cordage pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾	415
United States Cordage gtd	20	21	20	21	20	21	24
United States Rubber	44½	44½	44½	44½	44¼	44½	420
United States Rubber pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	94	94⅝	100
*United States Leather	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	200
United States Leather pf	65½	65½	64⅜	65⅜	65¼	65¾	325
Wabash pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	525
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	106	113	400
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87½	87¼	87¼	87⅜	87⅝	24
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞	10½	515
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	39	41	300
Wisconsin Central	3	3	3	3	..	..	300
Total sales							95,197

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 3,000 112⅜
Atch, Top & S F 4s 12,000 65
20,000 65¼
5,000 b3 65¼
1,000 65¼
1,000 65½
14,000 65⅜
1,000 65¼
5,000 b3 65¼
13,000 65¼
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-is, Class A 500 18
10,000 19
5,000 19⅛
10,000 19
5,000 19⅛
1,000 19
Austin & N W 1st 5,000 86¼
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 1,000 100
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 7,000 110½
Bur. C R & Nor 1st Collat Trust 5s 3,000 96⅞
Can South 1st Gtd 3,000 110½
Canada Southern 2d 1,000 106
3,000 106¾
Ches & Ohio Cons 5s 2,000 107½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 14,000 74⅞
11,000 74½
Ches & O. R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 4,000 93⅞
1,000 93½
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 2,000 100⅞
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 7,000 120½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000 s20F 88
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 10,000 103½
Chi & East Ill 1st 10,000 116½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 5,000 97
1,000 97½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 3,000 40
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s 26,000 107½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000, c 102½
19,000 102⅞
2,000 102⅜
Registered 5,000 101½
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 12,000 91¼
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000 89½
5,000 89¼
Total sales
Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000 92
Duluth & Man 1st 5,000 77½
Trust Receipts Stamped 2,000 74
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 12,000 104
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 99¼
1,000 99⅛
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 2,000 103½
Int & Great Nor 1st 1,000 118
5,000 117⅝
Kanawha & Mich 4s 12,000 80
5,000 80½
8,000 81
Kentucky Cen 1st 4s 1,000 83
Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000 101½
Lehigh & W-B Cons Assented 21,000 108
Louis & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 1,000 116
Louis & Nashville Nash, Fla & Shef 1st 1,000 85
L, N A & Chi Cons 1,000 95⅞
Manhat Ry Con 4s 10,000 97½
Met Elevated 1st 20,000 118¾
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s 10,000 117½
Lac & Dav Div 1,000 108
Mineral Point Div 1,000 106
South Minn Div 6,000 117½
Southwest Div 1,000 116¾
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension 5,000 119
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 9,000 81⅝
10,000 81⅜
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 4,000 47¾
3,000 47½
10,000 47⅝
10,000 47⅝
5,000 47⅝
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 85
1,000 84⅞
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 6,000 66
Mor & Essex 7s, '71 1,000 119½
N Y Elevated 1st 2,000 108
N Y & N J Tel 5s 15,000 102¾
Total sales
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 8,000 139
20,000 140
Small Bonds 400 139
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 2,000 89
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 4,000 108
Nor Pac Term 1st 5,000 99½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 5,000 32½
3,000 31½
6,000 31¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 91½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 53
1,000 53½
1,000 53¾
2,000 54
2,000 53¾
8,000 53¾
Ore Rail & Nav 1st 5,000 108
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 92½
10,000 92
2,000 92
10,000 91
1,000 91½
Trust Co Certs 2,000 91¼
5,000 91⅜
2,000 91¼
Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc 3,000 14½
10,000 14¼
3,000 14⅜
3,000 14¼
3d Pref Inc 15,000 10
Philadelphia & Read Defd Inc 30,000 2¼
Rich & Dan Equip 5,000 85
Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 41,000 92
5,000 92½
Rio Grande West 1st 2,000 67¼
Roch & Pitts Cons 1,000 117½
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st 3,000 59
St L & S Fr G M 6s 1,000 103
St L & San Fran 2d Class C 4,000 114⅞
2,000 115¼
St L & S Fr Con 4s 1,000 s20F 52⅜
5,000 53¼
1,000 s20F 52¾
South Carolina & Ga 1st 5s 2,000 98
St Louis S W 1st 4,000 63
2,000 63¼
3,000 63¼
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s 2,000 113
Savannah, Florida & Western 1st 1,000 112
5,000 114½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 6,000 90¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 86¼
16,000 86
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 2,000 25
4,000 24¾
Tol, A A & N M 1st 1,000 80
Trust Co Certs 1,000 81
Tol & Ohio Cent 5s Western Div 11,000 105¾
Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000 86
Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000 105⅞
1,000 105⅝
1,000 105⅞
Union Pac 6s, 1899 1,000 106⅞
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 5,000 90
U P. Den & Gulf 1st 3,000 39⅞
U S Cordage Co 1st 1,000 60½
3,000 60
4,000 59¼
6,000 60
U S Leather Co 6s 1,000 110¼
Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped 2,000 96⅜
Wabash 1st 5s 6,000 105½
3,000 105¼
21,000 105¼
10,000 105¼
4,000 105½
4,000 105¼
2,000 105⅛
3,000 105¾
4,000 105⅜
1,000 105½
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 2,000 70½
West Shore Gtd 4s 6,000 104⅞
8,000 105
W N Y & Penn 1st 7,000 102⅞
Western North Caro 1st 6s 1,000 112
3,000 111¼
Winona & St Paul 2d 2,000 130
Total sales

$926,900

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37½	39
American Coal	80	..
American Cotton Oil pf	67¼	68½
American District Telegraph	35	45
American Telegraph & Cable	92½	93½
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	1⅛
Bay State Gas	23	23¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	48	..
Canadian Pacific	56½	56¾
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Cent. Iowa pf	14	15
Central & South American Tel	118	..
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	145
C., C., C. & St. L.	38¼	38¾
C., M. & St. P. pf	117¼	119
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	75
Col. & Hock. Coal	4½	5
Col., H. V. & Toledo	17	17½
Col., H. V. & Toledo pf	62	65
Commercial Cable	140	150
Consolidated Coal	32	34
Con. Gas Co	130	132
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	35½
D., M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	23	32
*D., S. S. & A.	4	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11
Erie Tel. & Tel	53	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40
Flint & P. M.	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	45	50
Great Northern pf	103	104
Green Bay & W. t. r	1⅝	1⅞
Homestake	17½	..
Kanawha & Michigan	8¾	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	8	10
Laclede Gas pf	15¼	19
Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	16½
*Long Island Traction	11⅜	11¾
L., N. A. & C. pf	7	8
*Unlisted.		

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Bel	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Con. Cal. & Va	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	140
Crown Point	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Total sales					690

Wheat.

May option

First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
57⅜	58¾	57⅜	58¾	229,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	89⅝	89⅞	88⅞	89½	14,020
A., T. & S. F.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	270
Chi. Gas	72½	72⅝	70⅝	71¼	16,110
C., R. I. & P.	62⅝	63⅜	62⅜	63⅝	3,040
Chi, B. & Q.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	1,730
C., M. & St. P.	56¼	56¼	56⅛	56⅝	5,890
C. of N. J.	90⅞	91¼	90½	91¼	550
Chi. & N. W.	95¾	96⅜	95¾	96⅛	1,220
D., L. & W.	163¾	163¾	163⅞	163⅞	80
Dist. & C. F.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	90
Gen. Elec.	34	34⅜	34	34¼	310
Louis. & N.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	280
Manhattan	105⅞	105⅞	105¾	105¾	110
Mo. Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾	90
N. Y. & N. E.	32¾	32¾	32⅝	32⅞	480
N.Y., L.E. & W.	10	10	10	10	40
N. Y., O. & W.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	50
Phil. & Read.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	580
South. R. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	100
Union Pac.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	20
U.S. Cordage.	7	7	7	7	100
West. Union.	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	900
Total sales					46,060

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	19	19½	19	19½	$10,000
C. & O. 1st, R. & A	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	2,000
Can. So. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
C. & E. 1.5s	97	97	97	97	3,000
C. & O. 4½s	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	3,000
Laclede G. 5s	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	5,000
Met. El. 1st	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	10,000
Ore. Imp. 5s	53¼	53½	53½	53½	8,000
S. J. & G. I. 1st	59	59	59	59	2,000
Union El. 1st	86	86	86	86	2,000
Wabash 1st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	3,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ophir	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Phenix of A	.11	.11	.11	.11	200
Plymouth	.80	.80	.80	.80	50
Total sales					690

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
American Bank Note	42¼	45½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	4
American Typefounders' pf	23	29
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18	20
Beckton Construction pf	69	73
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	117¼	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9	12
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	67	69
Brooklyn City Railroad	165	166
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	10½	13½
Brooklyn Traction pf	57	62
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104¼	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	69
Celluloid Company stock	64	68½
Central & South Am. Telegraph	118	121
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	166
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	70
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	47½	49½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi., & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	142½	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	68½	72½
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	90	92
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	125½	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110½	112½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	179	181½
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s.	94	98
Eighth Avenue	283	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	48	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	53	56
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	115
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	223	..
Gallatin National Bank	312	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106¾	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	90	..
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94	97
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	104	105½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	133½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101½	102¼
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73½	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106½	..
Iron Steamboat	4	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf	90	..
*Kelchsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	91	..
†Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Ice Company	60	67
Knickerbocker Trust Company	166	171
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	85
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80¾	82¾
Long Island Traction	11⅜	11¾
Lorillard pf	117	119
Mutual Gas, New-York	151½	154½
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	63	..
Mahoning Coal R. R.	108	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry Co	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	290
Mex. National Construction pf	9½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	182	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	49	52
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com.	9	13½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	90	95
National Park Bank	275	285
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	..	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	62	67
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	20	27
New-Orleans Traction common	16	17
New-Orleans Traction pf	58	60
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	100
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	30	31½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	45½	47½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	84½	85½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	106
*N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	345	360
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	95½	96¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	700	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s	80	84
Omaha & St. Louis common	1	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	305	312
Postal Telegraph & Cable	53	57½
Pratt & Whitney common	20	29
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	51
*Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	108½
Second Avenue Railroad	145	160
Sloss Steel 2d	60	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	169½	170½
Standard Gas	41	43
Standard Gas pf	90½	92½
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	215	221
*State Trust	194	201
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	112	114
Sta

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL,
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of

Third Mortgage Bonds

AND

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

of this company having now been LISTED at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.

Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

United States Mortgage Company,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - - 700,000
Allows interest on deposits.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.
George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V.Pres. James Timpson, 2d V.Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William P. Elliott, Sec'y.
Clark Williams, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard.
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:
Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 70, 89, 437, 561, 635, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.
And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. First 6s, 1910, (Boulevard Line.)
A LIMITED QUANTITY
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.
The Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. Total offer not to exceed the amount of $10,982.39. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 23, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

JUNIOR SECURITIES PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

A committee named in a plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, having received a deposit, under their plan, of more than a majority of the general mortgage bonds, while declaring the said plan ineffective and inoperative, have nevertheless notified **"the trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible."**

While this radical measure is proposed, no certainty of protection to the security holders junior to the general mortgage is provided for, except that it is suggested that, for such junior security holders who shall deposit their securities under the plan of Oct. 1, 1894, there will be offered participation in the reorganization property **"upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit."**

This exceedingly vague provision seems to the undersigned, who are actual owners in their own right of junior securities to the par value of millions of dollars in the aggregate, so unsatisfactory and dangerous that they have organized themselves as a committee to formulate a plan to protect the junior securities from elimination or unfair treatment, if the threat of foreclosure be carried out, which plan will, if necessary, provide for reorganization on a basis equitable to all classes of security holders.

Attention is especially called to the serious menace that the unnecessary foreclosure now threatened to be prosecuted gives, since, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the reorganized company may be prevented from owning the valuable coal properties.

An immediate deposit of securities, including the stock, is essential, and such deposit is urged to be made with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against its temporary receipts, the time for receiving the same being limited to Feb. 15, 1895.

The undersigned have already so deposited their securities.

APPLICATION TO THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE LISTING OF RECEIPTS WILL BE MADE IN RESPECT TO EACH CLASS AS SOON AS A MAJORITY SHALL HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED.

A plan will be formulated by the committee for protection, and if necessary for reorganization, as soon as practicable, and not later than Aug. 1, 1895.

Should no plan be then formulated, or should the plan, when promulgated, be deemed unsatisfactory by any of the depositing security holders, the securities deposited may be withdrawn within twenty days thereafter.

It is proposed by this committee to add to its number from time to time, of which increase public notice will be given.

Depositaries in London and Philadelphia will be hereafter designated.

Dated Jan. 15, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
Pres. of Merchants' National Bank;
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
of J. & W. Seligman & Co.;
DAVID G. LEGGET,
of Whitehouse & Co.;
SIMON WORMSER,
of I. & S. Wormser;
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
of Lehman Bros.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the 'bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

Meetings and Elections.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22 1895.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL mortgage bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 15, 1888, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 12 M. The voting register will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895.
H. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLDERS of the preferred income and sinking fund debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of Oct. 1, 1876, and the Debenture Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 2 P. M. The transfer books of the debentures will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895.
H. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Starch Mfg. Co. will be held at its office, in Covington, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Jan. 17, and reopen Monday morning, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Sec'y and Treas.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Henry B. Stokes was unanimously elected a Director of this bank for the ensuing year.
C. K. STOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.
To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:
Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:
To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:
(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—
(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and
(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and
(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.
(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;
And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 30 Nassau St.
At the annuel meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on the 16th day of January, 1895, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees of the Company:
Lansdale Boardman,
For the term ending January, 1897;
Horace S. Ely,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,
Harison E. Gawtry,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
James I. Raymond,
Edwin A. Crulkshank,
Henry K. Pomroy,
Percy Chubb,
For the term ending January, 1898;
And the following gentlemen as Inspectors of Election for 1896:
Moses M. Robindon,
Newbold T. Lawrence,
Arthur D. Weekes.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.
CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md.,
Jan. 14, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1, 1895.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 21, and reopen at 10 A. M. Feb. 2, 1895.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1895.
Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25 to that date.
GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.
The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Feb. 1.
Transfer books will close at 12 M. Jan. 19, and reopen at 10 A. M. Feb. 2.
Jan. 17, 1895. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

VALUABLE DOG LOST.

Mr. E. A. Sprong, Night Manager of The United Press, residing at 55 West 105th St., has lost a valuable fox terrier answering to the name of "Ned." The dog, which carries Badge 4,727, S. P. C. A., ran into Central Park at the 106th St. entrance Monday afternoon. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST ALBERT BIERSTADT

The Artist's Studio in Charge of a Keeper on Executions for $14,781.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, whose studio is located at 1,271 Broadway, allowed two judgment notes, aggregating $14,781, to be taken against him yesterday by default, and executions were issued. One judgment is in favor of the Lincoln National Bank for $10,444, and the other is in favor of the National Shoe and Leather Bank for $4,337. The Lincoln National Bank loaned Mr. Bierstadt $10,000 on May 21, 1892, payable on demand, and the amount was demanded on Nov. 7 last, but the money was not paid. Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, attorneys for the bank, stated yesterday that the money was on a call loan which had been running for some time. The bank holds as collateral security a number of valuable paintings by Mr. Bierstadt, which are stored in the Lincoln Storage Warehouse. These paintings are valued by Mr. Bierstadt at $25,000 or $30,000. The matter was precipitated, the attorneys said, by Mr. Bierstadt sending a check for the interest due on the loan, but the check went to protest, and the bank called the loan and suit was begun against Mr. Bierstadt to recover the amount. Mr. Bierstadt's wife is said to be wealthy, and she may settle the claim and prevent the sale of the pictures.

The claim of the National Shoe and Leather Bank is on a promissory note of Mr. Bierstadt dated Sept. 8, 1894, for $4,000, payable three months after date, which went to protest on Dec. 11, and also for advances made by John R. Hegeman to Mr. Bierstadt between Jan. 28 and Sept. 21, 1894, amounting to $289, the claim having been transferred by Mr. Hegeman to the bank. At the bank it was stated yesterday that the money was loaned on Mr. Bierstadt's note without any collateral security.

Mr. Bierstadt has been long and favorably known as one of the leading artists of this country, and was generally regarded as wealthy. He believed four years ago that he had property which, if properly disposed of, would bring $1,000,000 above all liabilities. His wife and he are joint owners in all his real estate except one piece, which is in California. The other pieces are in and adjacent to Minneapolis, Minn., and at Irvington, N. Y. Aside from the real estate Mr. Bierstadt then had works of art in his studio worth $1,000,000.

The Sheriff placed a keeper yesterday in Mr. Bierstadt's studio, where there are many fine paintings, and Mr. Bierstadt said he would try to arrange a settlement of the claims as soon as possible. The paintings, it is said, are worth a great deal more than the amount of the executions.

Mellon Seed in Demand.

The great demand for melon seeds is created by the curious Chinese custom of eating them as a pastime. They are offered for sale at all fairs, theatres, tea shops, and places of amusement, and are, together with tea, sweetmeats, &c., commonly put before visitors. To crack them with the front teeth and extract the kernel without breaking it is an art at which all Chinese are adepts.—Imperial Chinese Customs.

OPPOSED TO EXTRA WORK

The Assembly Refuses to Engage in Daily Sessions Now.

ANOTHER POWER OF REMOVAL BILL

Efforts to Hasten the Passage of Measures Prescribing the Methods of Hearing on City Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Under the terms of the new Constitution, bills affecting cities must be submitted after their passage to the Mayor in cities of the first class, and to the Mayor and Common Council, in other cities. Hearings shall be given and the measures returned with or without approval within fifteen days.

No city bill can be passed until the method of giving the hearings has been specified by law. A bill regulating the hearings in cities of the first class, New-York and Brooklyn, was introduced on the first day of the session in both houses. This morning it was reported favorably and advanced to the order of third reading in the Senate. In the Assembly an attempt was made to pass the measure, but the Speaker held that it must first be certified by the Clerk as having been on the desks of the members for three days in its final form. The bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Senator Lexow and Mr. O'Grady introduced a bill this morning which affects Albany, including all cities of less than 250,000 population. It was prepared by Senator Lexow, Mr. O'Grady, and the Statutory Revision Commission, and provides the machinery for hearings on bills affecting cities of the second and third classes, as directed by the new Constitution.

In the Assembly, Assemblyman Pavey introduced a New-York City Power of Removal bill, which he says represents the ideas of several New-York City Republican Assemblymen with whom he has conferred. It provides as follows:

Section 1. At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office, any Mayor of the City of New-York, who shall have been elected for a full term, may at pleasure remove from office any appointment from the Mayor of said city, except judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution.

Sec. 2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the power of the Mayor to remove public officers under existing provisions of law.

Sec. 3. After the expiration of the said period of six months, any such public officer may be removed from office in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The House was thrown into a discussion this morning as to the hours it should remain at work during the weeks to come. The discussion was introduced by Mr. Ainsworth, who made a privileged report from the Committee on Rules. It reported favorably upon the resolution of Mr. Nixon and the amendment of Mr. Howe, calling for sessions every day of the week except Sunday, with an amendment making the resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That, beginning Feb. 18, the Assembly hold a session or sessions six days a week, and also on every alternate week thereafter until otherwise ordered.

The resolution was, said Mr. Ainsworth, a compromise between the two extreme ideas of Mr. Howe and Mr. Nixon. It proposed that, commencing Feb. 18, sessions be held six days a week and that there be a session on alternate Saturdays. It had been charged that it would be a good idea to try the experiment of meeting Saturdays, as it had been said that the Assembly should give more time to its work.

Mr. Foley opposed the adoption of the resolution. The work of the Assembly heretofore, meeting five days a week, had been sufficient, he said. Later on it would become necessary to hold more sessions. The members could keep abreast of their work without the adoption of the resolution. The longer the Legislature remained in session, the more vicious bills would be put in the bill box. Mr. Foley did not believe the resolution would accomplish the object for which it was intended.

Mr. Ainsworth thought it unreasonable that Mr. Foley should speak of "vicious bills." The magic wand of reform had touched all, even Tammany Hall, and for this reason no vicious bills could be expected. The only question upon the resolution was whether the members should remain in session on Saturdays and whether the State should have the benefit of their services.

Mr. Halpin objected to the resolution on the ground that it would give the people of the State an idea that the want of free passes actuated the members in adopting it.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was made by Mr. Conkling, but withdrawn, and Mr. Nixon spoke for the adoption of the resolution. He was opposed by Mr. Brush, while Mr. Wray advocated it.

Mr. Blake said that he was the only member of the House who had been a Constitutional Convention delegate. On the floor of the convention he had spoken against the anti-pass amendment. He had denounced it as buncombe. It was unreasonable, and the convention ought not to have adopted it. New-York City members and all others living far from Albany should have an opportunity to consult with their constituents at least once a week.

On the roll call the resolution was lost by the failure of the House to adopt the report by a vote of 38 yeas to 74 nays.

Mr. Ainsworth, from the Committee on Rules, reported in favor of the Blue Rook rules, with the exceptions of those conflicting with the new Constitution. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, but before it reached the desk Mr. Foley objected in the name of the minority to the introduction of any more resolutions. They were unjust, he said, unless rules were adopted. The Chair held that the resolution could be read for the information of the House. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Assembly be authorized to report to the House, on or before Feb. 1, 1895, whether the Legislature has, in the opinion of said committee, the lawful right to reapportion the Congressional districts of the State of New-York.

Mr. Foley protested, but the roll was called and the resolution adopted.

Additional evidence in the Gleason, Queens County, contested seat case was sent to the desk by Mr. Vacheron, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day were these:

By Mr. Niles, incorporating Charles A. Dana, Andrew H. Green, William H. Webb, J. Hampden Robb, Hugh N. Camp, and others as the New-York Zoological Society, to establish a zoological garden on New-York City lands above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

By Mr. F. F. Schultz, providing that the Commissioner of Police and Excise of Brooklyn shall appoint seven police surgeons.

By Mr. J. H. Clark, prohibiting the catching of fish, except by angling, within three miles of the mouth of the Niagara River.

By Mr. Rockwell, fixing at 2 cents a mile the passenger rate on the Long Island Railroad after June 1, and providing that the present commutation rates shall be continued.

By Mr. Wieman, providing that telegraph companies shall charge only 1 cent a word for the body of day messages, for all distances, and one-half cent a word for night messages, for all distances.

By Mr. Miller, authorizing the procuring of new grounds for the College of the City of New-York at a cost not exceeding $800,000, and for the erection of new buildings thereon, at a cost not exceeding $575,000.

Promptly after the opening exercises in the Senate Senator Robertson presented a petition from the League for the Protection of American Institutions. It asks that, in the interest of free education and the public weal, the legislators of the State of New-York enact a law providing that all cities of the State having 10,000 population and over shall take a census of school children from five to sixteen years of age during the year 1895 and every two years thereafter. The petition states that such action will materially aid in providing accommodations for school children, many of whom are now unable to secure places in the public schools.

Senator Lexow introduced a bill providing for public notice and public hearings before the Mayor and legislative body of cities of over 500,000 population on all special city laws relating to the same. Advanced to third reading.

Senator Bradley states that he will amend his Brooklyn Bridge bill by making the Board of Trustees consist of one from New-York and two from Brooklyn, with the Mayors and Controllers of each city ex officio members. The Trustees are to elect one of the number as a President, salary $5,000, and the other two Trustees are to act as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, and receive $3,000 each.

Senator Parsons, from the Cities Committee, reported favorably these bills:

(Senator Reynolds's, providing that no pensioned fireman or policeman shall be eligible to a city office in Brooklyn.

Senator Lexow's, providing for public hearings on city bills in all cities of the first class.

At the meeting of the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon it was decided to report favorably to the Senate Senator Reynolds's resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to inquire as to the desirability of substituting salaries for fees in the offices of the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of Kings County. The committee is to report by Feb. 15.

Senator O'Sullivan is preparing for introduction a bill amending the New-York Consolidation act relative to the Police Board. It provides that the board shall furnish the uniformed members of the force in discharge of their duty with transportation on cars or other conveyances of all common carriers. The object is to relieve the policemen of the burden imposed under the new Constitution, which prohibits them from riding free.

BESIEGED BY OFFICE SEEKERS

Mr. Platt Leaves Albany and a Small Mob Invades the Executive Chamber Looking for Berths.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—All the trains from the West were late to-day, so the New-York Central officials made up a train to take the place of the one scheduled to leave here at 9:45 o'clock this morning, in order that Leader T. C. Platt might reach New-York a little after midday.

About the same time that Mr. Platt departed the army of office seekers and their backers started their march upon the capitol. The largest company was headed by Charles Hackett, who ran the last Republican canvass, and who until he read this morning's New-York Times thought that he could have any of the plums in sight which he might choose. After reading to-day's Times he made up his mind that Thomas Wheeler of Utica, ex-Mayor and willing to hold any office with pay, was not to be considered in connection with the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings. Mr. Platt had given his stamp of approval for the office to Samuel Morris of Troy. Therefore, Mr. Hackett's company changed its tactics, and to-day shouted for Mr. Wheeler for the position of State Assessor. The State Assessorship pays $2,500, with $500 for traveling expenses, while the Superintendent of Public Works has a $3,500 salary attached to it.

The second largest company was the Capitol City Club, which made its final charge in the interest of its President, Frederick Easton, for the Public Building Superintendent's position. This delegation did not receive much comfort, and departed rather crestfallen.

From this time to the closing hour, 1 o'clock, the Executive Chamber was not free from visitors for a minute. "Mr. Morton saw about 250 in all and left in good order," said Private Secretary Cole. "The number of visitors to-day,' he added, "was as large as the total of any three days heretofore."

FOR THE LAWYERS TO HEAR

END OF THE MEETING OF THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

William H. Robertson Elected as the New President—The Papers Read Before the Members.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—About 100 prominent lawyers were present this morning when President Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo called the meeting of the State Bar Association to order, at the City Hall.

The first paper read was one on "Inter-State Commerce Law." In this, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Martin A. Knapp of Syracuse showed the value of the work undertaken by the National Government to secure equal treatment for all by railroad carriers, involving impartialities in rates and facilities to large and small shippers alike. The railroad systems of this country were, he said, the nerve power of the nation. "Injure one portion," he said, "and you may destroy their functions. Uniform legislation should therefore apply."

William B. Davenport of Brooklyn followed with a paper on "Some Curious Incidents in the Work of a Public Administrator," after which there was a discussion as to what legislation is necessary to carry out the provisions of the new judiciary article. At 1 o'clock the association entertained its members and guests at luncheon at the Fort Orange Club.

At the afternoon session Ralph Stone read a paper on "The Work of Bar Associations."

J. Newton Fiero followed with a paper on "David Dudley Field and His Work." The paper discussed Mr. Field as a man, a lawyer, and a law reformer. The paper was principally devoted, however, to a consideration of his work in the latter capacity. Reference was made to his draft of an international code, and addresses upon that subject before bodies of learned men in England and on the Continent; also to his draft of a civil code, embracing, so far as possible, all the law with regard to property and conduct, to the passage of which he devoted many years, and which has not yet been generally adopted. His Code of Evidence was also discussed, but the paper was principally upon the Code of Civil Proceedure, reported by Mr. Field to the Legislature in 1848, in 391 sections, and adopted in the same year. This code was revised in 1849, and continued to be the rule of practice in this State until 1877, when it was superseded by the Throop Code.

Ex-Judge William H. Robertson of Katonah was elected President of the association for the ensuing year. The Vice Presidents elected were Walter S. Logan, New-York; Michael H. Hirschberg, Newburg; George L. Stedman, Albany; Edwin Nottingham, Syracuse; John B. Stanchfield, Elmira; Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Clyde, and John E. Pound, Lockport; Secretary—L. B. Proctor, Albany; Treasurer—Albert T. Hessberg, Albany; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph M. Lawson, Albany.

The association concluded its session this evening with a reception at 8 o'clock, to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court. The reception was held at the Kenmore, and preceded the annual dinner.

MORE STRIKES THAN EVER

Report of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The Sentiment in Favor of Settling Differences by Arbitration Growing Among Workingmen.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The annual report of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, dated Jan. 14, is made public to-day:

The board states that it received information of about 425 strikes and lock-outs occurring in the State of New-York during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894. This is an increase of 25 per cent. over the number that took place the preceding year. The majority of these strikes were not of long duration, and lasted only a few days, at most, having been adjusted by mutual concessions. The principal seat of labor disturbance has been in the clothing trade in New-York City and Brooklyn. The great strike of tailors in September has been settled, but a similar disturbance in the cloak trade was still pending at the close of this report.

The arbitration of strikes and lock-outs has received more serious consideration the past year than ever before in this country, and the policy of State intervention through proper officials is favored by thinking men among employers and the employed. Thirteen States of the Union now have laws providing for the arbitration of strikes and lock-outs, and in others it is proposed to introduce bills in the Legislatures at coming biennal sessions. Since the last report a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has been established in Louisiana. This is the fifth State in which such a board has been permanently provided for by law. Enlightened workmen and fair-minded employers express a willingness to assist the State arbitrator in the effort to mediate between contending forces.

Concessions through mediation are frequently made by both parties to a controversy and an adjustment of differences accomplished. The instances in which the State arbitrator has been accepted as the sole judge in deciding questions at issue between employer and employe are not rare, and are increasing in number.

During the past year this board has heard argument as final arbitrator, and its decisions have been cordially acquiesced in by electrical workers, printers, and clothing cutters on eight different occasions. The natural hesitation of both parties to a strike in which large moneyed interests are usually involved on each side, to submit to the judgment and justness of a third party may be easily understood. And, as, under the law, this board has no power of arbitration unless invited by the parties to a difference, its work has in the main been devoted to mediation by bringing the striker and his employer face to face, by endeavoring to impress each with what seems to be the just rights of the other, by smoothing over the irritation incident to the strike, by securing mutual concessions, and eventually taking the man from the street, putting him back in his workshop, and restoring the employer's business to its normal condition.

A large proportion of the strikes in 1894 may be attributed to the efforts of the workmen to have their wages restored to the rates existing prior to 1893, when many reductions were voluntarily submitted to by employes, owing to the general depression in business. The percentage of unemployed has been materially reduced, but two important factors still contribute to swell the forces of idle men—immigration and labor-saving machinery. In this connection it is interesting to note that probably 2,000 compositors have been permanently thrown out of work in this State, through the introduction of the type-setting machine, during the last five years.

This State has been remarkably free from labor disturbances upon railroads during the last year, more so than during any previous year since the establishment of the board. But on the 26th of June a strike was precipitated at Chicago by an organization of railroad employes, the "American Railway Union," which for a time paralyzed the principal lines engaged in inter-State commerce, ramifying the whole country from that important centre. New-York was in many ways directly and indirectly, affected, both in its railway traffic and general business, and but for the great good sense of the old-established railroad brotherhoods in refusing to be drawn into the "American Railway Union's" ill-advised and disastrous war upon railroad property and service, the injury inflicted would have been vastly greater.

The report reviews the recommendations of the Federal commission which investigated the Pullman boycott, and says:

This board does not agree with the Federal commission that in controlling and directing the relations of railroad corporations with their operating forces "complete reciprocal obligations cannot be imposed upon labor." It believes that such obligations can be imposed upon labor, and that this imposition is the key to the whole situation—the solution of the whole problem. And, further, that labor, once rightly understanding the imposition and realizing its benefit to the operating forces, will be perfectly satisfied with it.

The difference between the plan of the Federal commission and the plan heretofore suggested by this board is that the former assumes a disagreement between railroad corporations and their forces which must be settled by decree of Government power, while the latter provides for a system of entry of the forces into the employment of railroad corporations that would obviate disagreement. The commission aims at cure; the board at prevention. The board would deal with the operating forces before they enter the employment of the corporations; the commission, after. Under the plan of the board there would be no coercion of employes to obey tribunals in selling their labor, and no encroachment upon any inherent or inalienable right. The selling of their labor and all the conditions attendant upon it would be of their own free will, would be matter of voluntary contract, and perfectly understood by the contracting parties. The only coercion would be in compelling the corporations and the operating forces alike to live up to "complete reciprocal obligations." Below are suggestions of points for legislation made in the annual report of this board to the Legislature of 1891:

1. Declare the service of railroad corporations created by the State a public service.

2. Entrance into such service to be by agreement for a definite period, upon satisfactory examination as to mental and physical qualifications, with oath of fidelity to the people and to the

SUIT AGAINST GAMBLERS

William Settle's Children Seek to Regain Money Lost at Faro.

MORE THAN $20,000 IS DEMANDED

The Fortune Lost by the Father, It Is Said, Was Intrusted to Him by His Wife for Their Two Children.

If ever the suit of Frederick W. Settle and Alene Settle, to recover $20,284.28 from John Daly and James O'Connor, comes to trial, some interesting revelations regarding old-time police protection to lawbreakers may come out as side issues.

Daly and O'Connor are professional gamblers, the former having been proprietor of the big gambling house that ran with practically wide-open doors for so many years in Twenty-ninth Street near Broadway. In this house, and in the other places conducted by Daly and O'Connor, William Settle, the father of Frederick and Alene, lost at faro, it is said, the sum for which the children now sue.

The money formed part of a trust fund that belonged to Settle's wife, Mary E. Settle. She had inherited a life interest in the money from her father, Nathan Starr. At her death it was to go to her children, the plaintiffs in the present suit.

Settle was a lawyer, and until recently he had an office at 54 William Street. He formerly lived with his family at 349 West Fifty-eighth Street, but is now said to have left the State. He was made Trustee of the fund, and while the money was in his custody, it is alleged, he was seized with a gambling mania.

For a time he won, but luck turned against him, and, before he stopped, the gamblers, it is charged, had won over $20,000 from him at faro between Jan. 1, 1889, and Aug. 18, 1891.

He confessed the facts to his wife, it is said, and a suit was brought some years ago against the gamblers by Mr. Settle to recover the value of her life interest. This suit, according to William C. Beecher, who appears as plaintiffs' counsel in the present action, was compromised for $2,000, which Daly and O'Connor paid. This compromise, it is held, in no wise affected the interest of the two children, who now seek to recover the entire trust fund lost.

The suit came up yesterday before Judge Dugro in the Supreme Court, on a motion for a bill of particulars made on behalf of Daly and O'Connor by Friend & House. Moses Grossman, representing the law firm, argued that the plaintiffs should be compelled to state at what particular times and places and in what manner the money sued for had been lost. Mr. Beecher said that the money had been lost at faro.

Mr. Grossman retorted that he wanted something more definite than this. The defendants did not know who the plaintiffs were, or where they lived, or anything about the claim set up by them. He said that his object in making the motion was to secure sufficient facts to know of what his client was accused.

Mr. Beecher said his knowledge of the facts was limited.

"I don't know much about my clients," he declared, "having only recently come into the case. Frederick W. Settle is a young man, about twenty-four years old. I don't know where he lives, except that it is somewhere in this city, and that his sister, who is about twenty-one years old, lives with him."

Judge Dugro handed down a decision holding that if the children would file the best bill of particulars they could, and then make affidavits that they could not ascertain any further facts, it would be sufficient.

DECIDED IN FAVOR OF MRS. KIDD

An Appeal to be Made in the Contest Over Inherited Property.

By the time it is definitely settled whether Mrs. Henrietta Kidd is entitled to the undivided possession of the property 133 West Washington Place there will probably be very little left of her equity in it. Court costs and lawyers' fees will have claimed most of it.

Mrs. Kidd was the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Knapp, who owned the Washington Place property. When Mrs. Kidd was but a year and a half old her parents surrendered her to Mr. and Mrs. Knapp for adoption, the agreement being that they would bring her up as their own child, allow her to take the name of Knapp, and upon their death give her whatever property they might have. This agreement of adoption was made in April, 1844.

The child lived with the Knapps for many years, always supposing that they were her natural parents, until the time of her marriage. Under a will which Mr. Knapp executed he devised his property to his wife, and provided that upon her death it should go to his adopted daughter, Henrietta. Mrs. Knapp died intestate.

After the death of the old people Mrs. Frances E. Godine, a niece of Mrs. Knapp, sued as an heir at law to recover a one-fourth interest in the Washington Place property. At the trial the evidence of the mother of Mrs. Kidd showed the making of the contract of adoption, and also the condition that all the property left by the Knapps should go to her upon their deaths. Mrs. Godine disputed the contract and declared that it was unnatural. A verdict was given in favor of Mrs. Godine, but upon appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered.

This new trial took place yesterday before Judge Beach and a jury in the Supreme Court and resulted in a victory for Mrs. Kidd. Now an appeal will be taken by the other side, and the case will be carried, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals.

SWINDLED BY JAPS, HE SAYS.

Lawyer Mumford Sues a Curio Firm in Kioto.

George D. Mumford doesn't think as much of the Japanese as most people. He gives it as his opinion that their tricks are as vain and their ways as dark as those of the Chinese. Mr. Mumford had a little experience with the Jap on his native heath, in which Mr. Mumford got decidedly the worst of it, and he has now gone into the courts of America, in order to get even if he can.

Mr. Mumford is a wealthy young lawyer with a passion for antiques. He has an office with Gould & Wilkie, at 2 Wall Street, and in his present difficulty that firm is acting as his counsel.

Mr. Mumford was married a year ago, and took an extended wedding trip with his wife, going as far as Japan. While in the City of Kioto, Japan, he saw a Satsuma incense burner. It was decorated with a representation of Buddha and his disciples, and was on exhibition in the store of Ikeda & Co., a local curio house. He says he inquired if the article was genuine, and was informed that it was, and that it was between 100 and 150 years old. Mr. Mumford purchased it for 295 yen, or silver dollars, equal to $150 of United States currency.

Subsequently, Mr. Mumford alleges, he discovered that the burner was a modern imitation of the old Satsuma ware, and was not more than twenty years old, and not worth more than $15 or $20. A genuine article such as the firm represented this to be, he says, is valued at about $600, and he has brought suit in the Supreme Court of this State to recover $600 from the firm.

What Mr. Mumford is going to do with the judgment, if he gets it, has not developed.

RECEIVERS ONLY MAY BE SUED.

Corporations, Judge Beekman Says, Are Not Liable.

An important point affecting corporations in the hands of receivers was made yesterday by Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, by sustaining a demurrer interposed by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company to the complaint of Edwin K. Wiggins.

Edwin K. Wiggins, who is eighteen years old, was put off one of the company's trains and had to walk seven miles, he says, because of a dispute with an Erie conductor. He sued for $10,000 damages. The company demurred to the complaint upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Judge Beekman holds that a railroad company, whose line, like that of the Erie, has passed into the hands of receivers by judicial appointment, is not liable for injuries occasioned to a person or property while the road is being operated by receivers. The appointment of the receivers displaced the corporation from all control over the use of its property. They operate the road and exercise the franchises taken from the company.

The Justice also holds that the complaint fails to set out any cause of action against the company, and therefore, the company is entitled to a judgment on the demurrer dismissing the complaint. Application may be made for leave to amend the complaint. The cause of action still stands against the receivers.

$5,000 for a Son's Death.

The Edison General Electric Company was mulcted $5,000 damages yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court, before Judge Beach. The plaintiff was George R. Burke, suing as administrator of the estate of his son, Carl Burke.

Carl Burke was in the employ of the Ringler Brewery several years ago. The Edison General Electric Company was putting a plant in the brewery. While the company's employes were rolling an engine into the place one of the rollers slipped from under a plank and fell down into the basement. It struck Burke, who happened to be passing, and caused his death.

The Siegls Held for Extradition.

Julius and Siegfried Siegl, formerly bankers in Vienna, must go back to Austria to stand trial for forgeries involving over $1,000,000. United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday held them for extradition.

The Siegl brothers fled from Vienna last August, and were arrested on their arrival here, Sept. 7 last, on complaint of the Austrian Consul. They are charged with having forged indorsements and acceptances amounting to over $1,000,000. Two of their brothers are under arrest in Vienna for being implicated in the forgeries.

Murderer Leach on Trial.

Richard Leach, charged with the murder of his wife, Minnie, was put on trial before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday.

Leach is a florist. He lived at 412 West Forty-ninth Street. On the morning of Nov. 18 Leach cut his wife's throat and then attempted suicide. Before he succeeded in inflicting a fatal wound he repented and gave himself up to the police.

The defense will be insanity.

A Divver Lieutenant on Trial.

"Los" Curtis was put on trial in Part II. of General Sessions yesterday. He is charged with offering George F. McCarthy 25 cents to register illegally last October in the Thirtieth Election District of the Second Assembly District. Curtis was a lieutenant of Police Justice Divver and an active worker in the latter's district.

Elliott F. Shepard's Estate.

M. L. Ransom, who was appointed by the Surrogate to appraise the value of the personal property of Elliott F. Shepard, who died March 24, 1893, has made his report, by which he finds that the par value of the personal property left by Mr. Shepard is $989,246.20, and the appraised value $1,087,556.16.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

William H. Leffers pleaded guilty yesterday before Recorder Goff to forgery. He was remanded till Friday for sentence. Leffers was formerly confidential bookkeeper of Knauth, Nached & Kuhne, bankers at 13 William Street. He was charged by the Mechanics' National Bank with forging signatures and indorsements to checks aggregating $4,900.

A sealed verdict for $6,207.01 was rendered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in favor of the United Verde Copper Company of this city against the Link Belt Engineering Company of Philadelphia, for damages for breach of contract.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Lacombe, yesterday gave a verdict for $5,000, with interest, for the plaintiff, in the case of John Glenn, as Trustee of the National Express and Transportation Company of Richmond, Va., against John S. Rosevelt and others, administrators of the estate of the late Amos Cotting of this city, to recover the amount of unpaid subscriptions on fifty shares of the capital stock of the defunct company.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 163—Thomas Maddock, appellant, vs. Jonathan Coxon et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of New-Jersey.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 164—David Schreiner, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Julia S. Smith et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illionois.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the appellant.

No. 167—The Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Malola Poal, administratrix, &c.—Argument continued by Maxwell Evarts for the plaintiff in error, by Samuel Shellabarger for the defendant in error and concluded by Maxwell Evarts for the plaintiff in error.

Ex parte—In the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Petition for writ of error argued by C. S. Darrow for the petitioners and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney as amicus curiae.

No. 160—James H. Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. Amelia P. Webster.—Submitted by J. H. Blair for the plaintiff in error and Frank W. Hackett for the defendant in error.

No. 154—The Bell Silver and Copper Mining Company et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. The First National Bank of Butte, et al.—Argument commenced by A. H. Garland for the plaintiffs in error and appellants, and continued by M. Kirkpatrick for the defendants in error and appellees.

The day call for Thursday, Jan. 17, will be as follows: Nos. 154, 155, 138, 158, 162, 164, 165, 139, 116, 167.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar—89—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 45—Brown vs. Demorest. 126—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 91—Wood vs. American Credit Indemnity Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

John E. Waller, appellant, vs. State of New-York, respondent; Skaneateles Paper Company, appellant, vs. State of New-York.—Argued by Edwin Nottingham and Charles A. Hawley for appellant, T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondent.

Cornelia R. Kane, as executor, &c., appellant, vs. Robert Belknap.—Submitted for appellant, argued by Robert W. De Forest for respondent.

The day calendar for Thursday is Nos. 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 49, 27, 51.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Garvin Machine Company vs. Wood. 2—Gaylord vs. Schloss.

Class VII.—3—New-York Building Loan and Banking Company vs. Button. 4—Deering vs. Fitch. 5—Runk vs. Fitch. 6—Horner vs. Wetzler. 7—Stanley Bradley Publishing Company vs. Leslie. 8—Robert vs. Thompson. 9—Meeker vs. Lockwood. 10—Leach vs. Porter. 11—Desmond vs. Stuyvesant Co-operative Building and Loan Association.

Class VIII.—12—Lamle vs. Daly. 13—Taylor vs. Perry. 14—Walker vs. Rector, &c. of the Church of the Annunciation. 15—Payne vs. White. 16—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Urban. 17—Nebenzahl vs. Jacobs. 18—Stamler vs. White. 19—Patterson vs. McGovern. 20—Bousoud vs. Patrick. 21—Baird vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 22—Bauer vs. Grunwald. 23—Vogel vs. Kennedy. 24—Lucas vs. Tompkins. 25—Meade vs. Sickles. 26—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 27—Sooysmith vs. Venner. 28—Taylor vs. Holland Trust Company. 29—Lawrence vs. Newell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 1808—Coffin vs. Leach. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 2525—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Sermund. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 1606—Albro vs. Blume. 2579—Hunnewell vs. Tax Commissioners. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 1468—Henman vs. Silverblatt. 589—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1695—Morris vs. Morris. 2355—People ex rel. Pike vs. Barker. 2610—Benson vs. Benson. 1815—Eaton & Prine Co. vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2388—Greaves vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1744—Pinkney vs. Darling. 5538—Shevlin vs. Shevlin. 1102—Rowley vs. Padelford. 2167—Knoch vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2682—Kundsen vs. Boyes. 2376—Patterson vs. Ongley Electric Company. 5557—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c. 2578—Williams vs. Wells. 2696—Koch vs. Haffner. 2126—Sands vs. Kerrigan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

66—Jagan vs. Goetz. 30—Soltan vs. Goodyear Vulcanite Company. 35—McFadden vs. Campbell. 39—Clute vs. Broadwell.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

9—Potter & Stymus Company vs. Ramel. 12—Hedges vs. Posey.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 305—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1307—Rieser vs. Zubrinsky. 758—Wilson vs. Long Island Publishing Co. 696—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2578—Sickles vs. Herold. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 983—Isserer vs. Tribune Association. 2582—Meade vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1281—Relch vs. Cochran. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 2504—Sommerfield vs. Gorman. 179—Palmeter vs. Beadleston. 556—Mayskowitz vs. Weinberger. 1208—Aller vs. White.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

195—Adams vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrer—837—Bamberger vs. Marston.

Law and Fact.—490—Sternfeld vs. Dingelage. 972—Wayfack vs. Wayfack. 585—Gallagher vs. Gallagher. 684—Gingras vs. Gingras. 685—Renz vs. Renz. 708—Kaufman vs. Lang. 704—Gallnoff vs. Galinoff. 555—Perkins vs. Peetsch. 716—Gates vs. Gates. 744—Woods vs. Woods. 670—Citron vs. Citron.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

969—Farley vs. The Mayor. 448—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 870—Sauer vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 508—The Mayor, &c., vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1149—Harlem vs. Mahler. 1692—Zimmer vs. Weber. 1249—Siebert vs. Allhause. 1225—Yates vs. Farrell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1263.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1613—Weeks vs. O'Brien. 1111—Smith vs. Mehrbach. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 972—Marshall vs. Palmer. 1115—Haagney vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 802—McCabe vs. Park. 1129—Yung vs. Starin. 803—Cipriano vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1034—Thompson vs. Loeser.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1109—Pang vs. Kong. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnott. 1069—Major vs. Herring, Hall & Marvin Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Arnold, S.

Contested will of Mary E. Barbineau at 2 P. M. 170—Estate of Bernard Toch.

Will for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John Cain, Peter Paterson, Adelaide Spitzer, William W. Green, Robert Perry Barber. At 2 P. M.—Anna Huth, Nathaniel Sands, Samuel D. Alexander, John Hamm.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested will of Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

633—Ruff vs. Soebbler. 1245—Ames vs. Mack. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 643—Muller vs. Kiehl. 190—Keller vs. Schultz. 802—Gibson vs. Manning. 843—Holmes vs. Kassler. 435—Charity Organization Society vs. Springer. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club. 621—Acker vs. Steinhardt. 575—Mastin vs. Rosenthal. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 882—Cromwell vs. Humphrey. 1321—Lindenmeyer vs. Hodge. 1320 — Goodfried vs McLellan. 1320½—Tynberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1321—Hecht vs. Gottlieb. 1322—Koschnofsky vs. Brennan. 1323—Foley vs. Dewey. 1324—San Miguel National Bank vs. Simon. 1325—Bennett vs. Birnbaum. 1326—Revira vs. Pohalski. 1327—Burr vs. Jones. 1328—Doyle vs. Hillis. 1329—Ehrenreich vs. Bennett. 1330—Queckbremer vs. Wygant. 1332—Kessler vs. Strobel. 1333—Kuschlowitz vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1334—Furth vs. Emmerich.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

940—Hammond vs. Van Schaick. 1227—Nicoll vs. Raleigh Cycle Company. 1284—Nicoll vs. Premier Cycle Company. 1299—Morgan vs. Steinhardt. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 1136—Berry vs. Selchow. 1139—Hurdt vs. Greif. 1147—Adler vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1150—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1160—Rhoda vs. Lamb. 1335—Molitz vs. Moller. 1336—Reisz vs. Palmer. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1338—Schidvowicz vs. Luther. 1339—Dorian vs. Dorian. 1340—Hermann vs. Goldman. 1341—Dean vs. Church. 1342—Kraus vs. Newburg. 1343—Redgate vs. Tate. 1344—Kuhnert vs. De Kraft. 1345—Bernstein vs. Jonasson. 1346—Steiner vs. Lally. 1347—Goldstein vs. Rosenshine. 1348—Consolidated Gas Company vs. Sullivan. 1349—Leavitt vs. Ryckman. 1350—Rosenfield vs. same. 1351—Volkman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1352—Frolich vs. Palmer. 1353—Posner vs. Miller. 1354—American Surety Company vs. Townsend.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

948—Levy vs. Gorman. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 2028—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 2625—Seebold vs. Kunnentz. 1137—Hellinger vs. Meyer. 1138—Isaacs vs. Tobias. 1110½—Doepler vs. Dascher. 2606—Edge Hill Wine Company vs. Sexton. 1117—Balheimer vs. Urban. 1125—Riley vs. Strong. 1128—Glasbrunner vs. Scallion. 1130—Seale vs. Hunt. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1356—Schulze vs. Flannery. 1357—Strauss vs. Strauss. 1358—Photo Engraving Company vs. Elmore. 1359—Schlagel vs. Kerbs. 1360—Schruber vs. Darragh. 1361—Boesneck vs. Bernard. 1362—Same vs. same. 1363—Same vs. same. 1364—Finelite vs. Gerlich. 1365—Putnam County Chemical Works vs. Dieh. 1366—Strauss vs. Rumkel. 1367—Nickerson vs. Niver. 1368—Hotel Vendome Company vs. Hard. 1369—Jarvis vs. Dwyer. 1370—Raymond vs. Call. 1371—Schmidt vs. Eppers. 1372—Worsinger vs. Cluch.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3016—Silverman vs. East Side Bank. 3082—Lyons vs. Tolk. 2996—Keller vs. Wilson. 3185—Cole vs. Friedman. 3256—Caldwell vs. Lester. 3027—Suter vs. Pan American Company. 3215—Nusbaum vs. Koenig. 2964—Aldis vs. Bruce. 3220—Simberland vs. Fennelly.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—151—Vincent vs. Blake.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for The People.

1—Richard Leach.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Sarah Silvermeister. 2—George Hannan. 3—Hannah Raisebeck. 4—Vernon A. Keach. 5—Mello Gachero. 6—Palatzo Gerdomo, Frank Lorello, and Polatzo Carmarlo. 7—Martin Fitzgerlad.

Pleadings.—1—Frederick R. Strauss. 2—William T. Smith. 3—Frank Ward. 4—Jesse Johns. 5—Patrick Sullivan. 6—William Weinburg. 7—William Killam. 8—Garson Goolenberg. 9—William H. Stevenson. 10—Joseph Heltz. 11—Henry Goldband. 12—Christian Hagner. 13—Abraham Taub.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Daniel Mazzeo. 2—Michael J. Farley. 3—Henry Maxwell. 4—Frank Scrimmazi. 5—John Curtis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Thomas Reilly.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Wagner vs. Huerstel—Henry W. Sackett. Grinnell vs. Gill—David Thomson.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Weinberg vs. Van Bokkelen—John H. Hull.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of George R. Bidwell Cycle Company—George F. Warren, Jr.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimmons, J.—Walter C. Seaman vs. Michael Goold—Charles Braunn. The New-York Mutual Gaslight Company vs. Henry W. Bates—Philip M. Brett. Dennis B. Harris vs. Richard M. Truax—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Landon, J.

772—Gray vs. Staten Island Rapid-Transit Railroad. 776—Freidman vs. Crowell. 778—Kline vs. Funk. 614, 650, 652—Fagan, Kessler, and another vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1080—Dykman vs. Northridge. 379—Allen vs. Damon and another. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 660—Dee vs. Worthington. 781—Bander vs. Bourquin. 783—Stillwell vs. Cook et al. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 74—Whiteside vs. Long Island Railroad. 364—Van Sicklen vs. Herbst. 353—Cheiks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 788—Suomila vs. Suomila. 692—Prout vs. Chisolm. 403—Thomas vs. Hartig. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 967—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 794—Caulfield vs. Smith. 795—Kalbfleisch vs. Carter. 796—Chicago Savings Bank vs. Hotchkiss. 802—Peterson vs. Woods. 803, 804—Niagara Brewing Company vs. Thimig. 805—Holt vs. Gallagher. 806—Larson vs. London Insurance Company. 807—Barr vs. McCaldin. 808—Laut vs. Eldridge. 809—Heins vs. Columbia Insurance Company. 810—Kellogg vs. Rothschild. 813, 814—Young and another vs. Bleudermann. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 816—Story vs. Seccomb.

Highest number reached on regular call, 816.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—166—Agresta vs. Spazzali et al. 1684—Lynch vs. Lynch. 167—Hamilton vs. Frost et al. 170—Menninger vs. Schleicher. 176—Milk Bottlers Fed. vs. Stilger. 161—Kleine vs. Kehlenbeck et al. 41—People on the relation of William Cochrane vs. Leonard R. Welles. 42—Gallagher vs. Bennett, Supervisor, &c.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C. J.

229—Paetzig vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 309—Williams vs. Brooklyn District Telegraph Company. 821—Bennett, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 637—Underhill vs. Rodwell. 1012—McKeever, administrator, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 322—Leahy vs. Egan. 1283—Neill vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 709—Hamilton, Jr., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 849—Deffley vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1046—Lambert vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1050—Elfinger vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1293—Klucker vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1297—Moore vs. Valentine et al. 1226—Hanscom, assignee, &c., vs. Bough. 697—Hall vs. Berkowitz. 762—Kelley vs. Koster. 1080—Pessler vs. Lockman. 1103—Kiernan vs. Klein. 963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1018—Von Salzen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1157—Kiernan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 978—Rubinowitz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1102—Mulligan vs. Jennings.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J. 32—Johnson vs. Johnson. 166—Hayden vs. Hayden. 133—Wust vs. Wust.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Maria Cropsey.

The accounting in the estates of Adam Bischoff, Frederick S. Thompson, Mary A. Sherridan, Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., Diederich Borcherding, Frederick Enders, Mary L. Tompkins, Jane E. Beckwith, Rachel Colby, Edward J. Underhill, Emily M. Miller, and Thomas Wheeler, (settlement of decree,) Amelia Muller.

The guardianship of Edward J. Underhill.

The estates of Elizabeth J. Sweeney and Charles J. Glover.

The real estate of Charles Keppell.

The inventory in the estate of William R. Cornell.

The transfer tax in the estates of Lorenz Goetz, Benjamin Hyams, Thomas Beswick, Joseph Annin, and Loretta J. Kimball.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—No. 5—Will of John Baker.

FOR THE SUFFERING CLOAKMAKERS

An Appeal for Money to Keep Them Employed on the Streets.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appeals for special contributions for the continuance of its work in relieving the suffering cloakmakers and clothing cutters by giving them employment in cleaning the streets.

The $5,000 received by the assoelation from the Citizens' Relief Committee will be exhausted on Friday, and it is declared to be imperative that the work shall continue at least two weeks longer.

The situation among these suffering people is described as even worse than when the association began to supply funds for their relief. It is expected that eight evictions for non-payment of rent will take place this week, and that more will follow at an early date. Had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the association, the distress would certainly have been more acute.

With the exception of an initial outlay of $310 for brooms, picks, &c., (which will not be repeated,) the cost of administration has been but $29, the organization and conduct of the work having been undertaken by the residents of the University Settlement, whose efficient services cannot be too highly commended.

It is estimated that at least $10,000 will be necessary to enable the association to carry these suffering people until the opening of the Spring clothing trade. Checks should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street.

Gov. Hogg Disclaims Responsibility.

From The Galveston (Texas) News, Jan. 12.

Gov. Hogg denies that he is responsible for the efforts to bring to Texas as fugitives from justice Messrs. Rockefeller, Flagler, and others who have never even been in the State. He says the applications for extraditions were made out in legal form, and holds that he had no discretion in the matter.

WANTS THROCKMORTON'S PLACE

The Major Determined to Remain with the Street-Cleaning Department—What Col. Waring Says.

Col. Waring, the new Street-Cleaning Commissioner, has asked for the retirement of Major C. B. Throckmorton, Assistant Superintendent.

Major Throckmorton yesterday told the story of his interview with Col. Waring as follows:

"I was called into the Colonel's office last night and told by him that Gen. Anson G. McCook had called in my behalf with additional credentials from Gov. Morton, asking for my retention.

"Col. Waring said that, notwithstanding this influence, he would accept my resignation at the end of one month. In the meantime he said he would introduce me to my successor, who would be Capt. Gibson, (I dont' know his initials,) and told me to explain to him the work of my department.

"I told Col. Waring that I had not resigned, and had no intention of doing so. I explained how I had occupied the position after being retired from the army. As a veteran I told him that the law would protect me in my place, and if I were forced out it would enable me to sue him for damages.

"Col. Waring then said that he supposed I meant business. I told him I did. The allusion was business in court. Then we parted in a most peaceable way."

Major Throckmorton expressed a determination to fight for his position. He said he had not only made many social concessions to take the place, but had rented his house, and was living in a manner specially required by his duties.

Major Throckmorton said yesterday afternoon that he had retained ex-Secretary B. F. Tracy as counsel.

"I have not resigned," he declared, "and I shall hold myself subject to duty. My address is 327 West Eighty-seventh Street, and I will work when ordered to do so by Col. Waring."

Col. Waring said that he had sent the following letter to Major Throckmorton Tuesday night:

Dear Sir: You are hereby relieved from duty on full pay, until further orders. You will remove your personal belongings from the department to-morrow, and give this office an address to which your salary is to be mailed. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.

Col. Waring said he liked Major Throckmorton personally, but as a matter of reform he wanted a man with more push.

In Capt. Francis M. Gibson, he said, he has a worker who came from Philadelphia to this city two years ago.

PASTOR WIGHTMAN FINED $50

He Disobeyed the Health Board's Order Forbidding Public Gatherings.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 16.—In spite of the order of the Board of Health, issued last Friday, forbidding all public gatherings, because of the prevalence of scarlet fever, Father J. J. Crowley and Pastor Wightman held services last Sunday in the Catholic and Baptist churches.

The Board yesterday, under the laws of 1893, cited Mr. Wightman to show cause why he should not be fined for disobeying its order.

The pastor responded, and made a long speech in justification of his course. He quoted the freedom of worship clause of the United States Constitution, and declared the action of the Board unwarranted, with only twelve cases of scarlet fever in the town. The implied threat of a fine, he said, was inspired by a desire for revenge on the part of Clerk Knapp and Justice White for not having been obeyed. It was an act, he said, parallel with the acts of the inquisition, and he hoped to be looked upon as a martyr. He regarded the crowded town hall at the hearing more dangerous than his small congregation. He could not see beyond the fact that worship had been prevented, and could not conceive of a power great enough to do this in America.

Judge Steinert, the board's lawyer, replied, urging the enormity of the offense, and the board unanimously voted for a fine of $50, to be paid in eight days.

The case of Father Crowley will come up at Hicksville Saturday next. The public seems to approve the Board's attitude.

Mortar Practice at Willett's Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 16.—Shell-throwing is now the order of practice at Willett's Point, the United States Engineer station. The booming of the mortars can be heard each afternoon for miles around the fort.

Large wooden balls are thrown from the mortar battery across Little Neck Bay to the opposite shore.

To throw a ball across the bay a distance of about two miles, requires a charge of fifteen pounds of powder. Some of the projectiles fall into the bay. They are picked up by a little steamer, and used again.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOSEPH MAUDE, William Maude, and Deborah Biltytude, send greeting:

Whereas, Lizzie Markert of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia Whitchurch, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Managers of Western Lines Come Here to Discuss East-Bound Rates.

THERE ARE COMPLAINTS OF CUTTING

Shipments Made West of Chicago at Less Than Regular Rates—Western Managers Will Stop the Trouble.

There has been considerable cutting in east-bound freight rates recently, from points west of and around Chicago. In order to ascertain the cause of this trouble and to put a stop to it, if possible, a conference of Western managers and trunk-line managers was held in this city yesterday. Commissioner J. F. Goddard presided.

Much of the cutting of east-bound freight rates, it was ascertained, has been accomplished by carrying the freight around Chicago instead of through that city, the cut rate being made at outlying points. This practice has been one of the causes of a large falling off in east-bound shipments out of Chicago within the past few weeks.

Representatives of the trunk lines were inclined to think that the managers of the Chicago lines ought to devise some means of correcting the evils originating in their territory. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Western managers, and the latter will hold another meeting in this city to-day. D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Road, who was unable to attend yesterday, is expected to be present at the meeting to-day.

Those who took part in yesterday's conference were H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; W. J. Spicer, General Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk; Orland Smith, First Vice President, and Frank Harriott, Freight Traffic Manager, of the Baltimore and Ohio; James McCrea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; E. B. Thomas, President of the Chicago and Erie Division of the Erie Railway; John Burton, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk; Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Wabash.

Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central; Frank Thomson, First Vice President, and Charles E. Pugh, Second Vice President, of the Pennsylvania; J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore; J. Lowrie Bell, Vice President of the Jersey Central; B. H. Ball, Freight Traffic Manager of the Reading, and W. S. Coan, Vice President of the Lackawanna.

CLERGYMEN'S REDUCED RATES.

General Passenger Agent Daniels of the Central Issues a Circular.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, has issued a circular for the avowed purpose of correcting "an erroneous impression" relative to the discontinuance of reduced rates to clergymen. Mr. Daniels says:

"The reduced rate for clergymen was first granted by the New-York Central just prior to the opening of the World's Fair, with the idea that it would accommodate a large number of clergymen from foreign countries as well as from our own who would want to attend the exposition, and it would make a convenient method for them to secure a reduced rate, a general reduction in passenger rates being made for that occasion.

"The rate was continued through 1894 by all the trunk lines, but when it was decided just previous to the 1st of January to confine the issue of tickets at the clergy rate to trunk-line territory, the difference between the regular tariff rate on the New-York Central and the clergy rate being so slight, and some abuses having developed from this plan, it was deemed best to discontinue the issue of tickets at reduced rates to the clergy from Jan. 1. This company has not authorized any one to say that the clergymen themselves have abused this privilege, and regrets exceedingly that such an impression has obtained."

Anti-Traction Fight in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—Just before adjourning this afternoon, Judge Emler of Middletown introduced in the House a bill providing that after its passage no steam railroad in the State shall be crossed on grade by any electric, cable, or horse railroad, nor shall any steam railroad cross any cable, electric, or horse railway at grade. The bill was advocated by Newton of New-Haven, Gunn of Milford, Warner of Putnam, Clark of Haddam, Judson of Hartford, and was opposed by Judge Cowell of Waterbury.

The rules were suspended—180 to 12—and the bill was passed by a viva voce vote and ordered transmitted to the Senate. In the Senate the bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The aim of the bill was to prevent the Bridgeport Traction Company from laying its tracks across the New-York and New-Haven Road at the Fairfield Avenue crossing, near the Bridgeport railroad station.

The company will now lay its tracks across the steam railroad next Sunday. Both houses adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 22, the House at 10:30 and the Senate at 1 o'clock.

The Pooling Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Pooling bill will be reported to the Senate next Tuesday. The Committee on Inter-State Commerce yesterday decided that final action on the bill should be taken at its next meeting, and that the report should immediately be made to the Senate. While nothing has been said in committee to indicate the views held by the members, there has been nothing tending to show an adverse sentiment, and the opinion is held that the bill will be favorably reported. Yesterday Commissioner Morrison was before the committee and made an argument in favor of his suggestion that the commission be given authority to supervise the rates before they are established by the roads in interest, instead of after the rates have been established, as is provided in the bill as it passed the House.

Another Reading Committee.

Some of the holders of Philadelphia and Reading junior securities have organized a protective committee, consisting of R. M. Gallaway, Chairman; Isaac N. Seligman, David G. Legget of Whitehouse & Co., Simon Wormser, and Emanuel Lehman. The object of this committee is more adequately to represent the interests of the junior security holders of the Reading Railroad Company. The Olcott-Earle plan of reorganization contemplates foreclosure under the general mortgage bonds, and in consequence the position of the junior securities is endangered.

The holders of the income bonds and shares will be asked to deposit their securities with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The individual members of the committee and their friends have deposited upward of $4,000,000 of the securities which they own and control.

Receiver Applied For.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The struggle for control of the electric railway in this city was intensified to-day by an application for the appointment of a receiver to conduct its affairs. The application is made by Samuel K. Wilson, who says in his affidavits that the road is insolvent and has not paid expenses in two years. Its transfer recently to a syndicate of Philadelphia, Newark, and Trenton capitalists, he alleges, was made for the purpose of concealing the weak financial condition of the concern. Mr. Wilson further alleges that, while his is a minority interest in the road, still it is a large interest, and the new managers purpose to freeze him out entirely. The syndicate began suit a day or two ago against Wilson to recover $100,000, which, it is claimed, he owes the company. The matter will be heard by Chancellor McGill on the 22d inst.

Paying Central Pacific Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The first bonds issued thirty years ago in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad, known as the 6 per cent. subsidy bonds, became due to-day, and the Treasury, under the law, began their payment to-day. The first batch amounts to $2,362,000 and interest since Jan. 1, 1895. No more of these bonds will be due this year.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—On next Sunday the Pensylvania lines will put on a new train, another "limited," which will run between New-York and St. Louis. East of Pittsburg it will be run both ways as the second section of the original limited. The train will be solid vestibuled throughout, and it will reduce the running time between New-York and St. Louis more than one hour each way.

—In a report dated Jan. 1, from the United States Consul at Matamoras, the Department of State is informed that the bonus of $100,000 offered by Brownsville to the first company building a railway from that point to Corpus Christi, or to San Antonio, is still available. Either of these lines would facilitate trade between the United States and Mexico.

—The Gettysburg Electric Railway has been sold to J. Luttrell Murphy of Chicago and Walter B. Kendall and John A. Connelly of Philadelphia. The price paid is equivalent to $250,000. The purchasers obligate themselves to complete the road to the Maryland line, there to connect with the Maryland system of trolley roads.

—The Board of Trade of Halifax has passed a resolution calling upon Canadian railways to use only Canadian seaports for import and export trade, and requesting the Dominion Government to subsidize steamship lines using Canadian seaports exclusively, as against American.

—President Elisha P. Wilbur and the entire old Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have been re-elected, with slight opposition. Resolutions adverse to the management were voted down at the annual meeting on Tuesday.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England bondholders will be held in Philadelphia to-day, at which the relations of the bondholders to the Reading Company will be considered.

—George T. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, in Chicago, for about twenty-eight years, has resigned on account of ill health.

—Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable March 1. This is the company's sixty-fifth dividend.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the representative of London holders of Central Pacific securities, has returned from his trip to the Pacific coast, and is now in this city.

—Last year the Pennsylvania Railroad carried 87,000,000 passengers, and the company derived about $24,000,000 in revenues from that branch of its business.

—Earnings of the St. Paul for the second week in January were $420,886, a decrease of $60,559, as compared with last year.

—W. J. Spicer, General Agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

—Frank Thompson, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Road, was in New-York yesterday.

—George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, is in this city.

OBSTACLES WHICH CONFRONT A LUNATIC

Peculiarities of the Law Prevent His Entrance Into an Asylum.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Joseph Kirchner, a native of Poland, is now under restraint at St. Luke's Hospital, having become a dangerous lunatic from a fear that has long haunted him that the Emperor of Germany is seeking to destroy him through his emissaries and detectives.

Kirchner came here in 1849, and for a time did a good business as a cabinetmaker. Ten years ago friends secured for him a life home in St. Luke's Home. About a year ago he began writing to President Cleveland, asking that some attention be paid to his grievances. Last July he announced publicly that on Independence Day he would unveil his own statue on Washington Headquarters grounds, and defy the King to touch it. A crowd gathered at the grounds to see Kirchner, but he was kept at the home and nothing occurred. Yesterday his mind gave way, and he attempted the life of an attendant at the hospital, and was placed in a straitjacket.

A son is now endeavoring to have Kirchner admitted to the insane asylum at Middletown, but there are many obstacles in the way. First, under the ruling of the Board of Supervisors fixing the fee for an examination in lunacy at $5, no doctor will make an examination and sign a certificate. Second, he cannot be sent as a pauper, as he has a life home already paid for at St. Luke's. Even if he was a pauper, any one taking him to Middletown for examination at the asylum would render himself liable under the law forbidding the taking of a pauper from the town where he has a residence. Kirchner is now eighty-seven years of age, and it is not likely that he will live long.

DINED AT THE BRITISH MINISTER'S

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham Guests of Honor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham. Places were arranged for thirty-six guests. The table was ornamented with crimson roses, lilies of the valley, and ferns.

The guests invited to meet Secretary and Mrs. Gresham were the French Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, the German Ambassador, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of the Interior, the Turkish Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Austro-Hungarian Minister and Baroness von Hengelmueller, Mrs. and Miss Leiter, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Slater, Miss Brice, Miss Patten, Marquis Imperiali, Mr. Lefaivre, Hugh and Lady Georgiana Gough, and Mr. Bax-Ironside.

NEW SCHOOL COMMITTEES

Men Who Will Look After Details of Educational Work.

MORE MONEY FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Proposition to Issue $5,000,000 in Bonds Favorably Reported—Bill to be Framed and Sent to Albany.

The Board of Education held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the board's room, 186 Grand Street.

A favorable report of the Sites and Building Committees was made on the proposition to issue $5,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds therefrom to be used in erecting new and more commodious schoolhouse, in addition to reconstructing those now in use, where it would be found advantageous. Other reforms are contemplated, provided the bonds are issued.

On motion of Commissioner Van Arsdale the matter was referred to the new Committee on Legislation, with instructions to draft a suitable bill, take it to Albany, and get it introduced and acted upon as soon as possible.

Commissioner O'Brien spoke at length on the Nautical School question, and the advisability of transferring its maintenance to the State Board of Education. The matter was referred to the new Committee on Nautical Schools, with instruction to treat with the State authorities.

President Knox announced his list of standing committees for 1895. The new list shows but few changes. It is as follows:

Finance—Commissioner Coleman, Chairman; Commissioners Elias, Harris, Van Arsdale, and Steers.

Teachers—Commissioner Hunt, Chairman; Commissioners Moriarty, Goulden, Livingston, and Strauss.

Buildings—Commissioner Maclay, Chairman; Commissioners O'Brien, Coleman, Livingston, Hubbell, McBarron, and Steers.

Supplies—Commissioner Moriarty, Chairman; Commissioners McBarron, Goulden, Steers, and Strauss.

Auditing—Commissioner Elias, Chairman; Commissioners Holt, McBarron, Hunt, and Benevilla.

Sites and New Schools—Commissioner Van Arsdale, Chairman; Commissioners Goulden, Rogers, Livingston, and Steers.

Course of Study and School Books—Commissioner Harris, Chairman; Commissioners Maclay, Holt, Coleman, and Strauss.

School Furniture—Commissioner Goulden, Chairman; Commissioners Moriarty, Montant, Rogers, and Maclay.

Evening Schools—Commissioner O'Brien, Chairman; Commissioners Maclay, McBarron, Hunt, and Guggenheimer.

By-Laws, Elections, and Qualifications—Commissioner Beneville, Chairman; Commissioners Hunt, Hubbell, Holt, and Coleman.

Nautical Schools—Commissioner Hubbell, Chairman; Commissioners Elias, Montant, Rogers, and Gerard.

Library and Annual Reports—Commissioner Steers, Chairman; Commissioners Gerard, Beneville, Elias, and Montant.

Nomination of Trustees—Commissioner Gerard, Chairman; Commissioners Guggenheimer, Rogers, Moriarty, O'Brien, Hubbell, Maclay, McBarron, and Van Arsdale.

School System—Commissioner Strauss, Chairman; Commissioners O'Brien, Montant, Hubbell, Goulden, Hunt, and Coleman.

Legislation — Commissioner Livingston, Chairman; Commissioners Van Arsdale, Strauss, Elias, Holt, Beneville, and Goulden.

Executive Committee Normal College, City of New-York—Commissioner Guggenheimer, Chairman; Commissioners Van Arsdale, Hubbell, Goulden, Maclay, Harris, Rogers, and Hunter.

Executive Committee College City of New-York—Commissioner Holt, Chairman; Commissioners Goulden, Hunt, McBarron, Strauss, Beneville, Montant, and President Webb of the college.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS THE TREASURER

To Succeed Eugene Kelly in the Irish National Federation of America.

John D. Crimmins has been elected to succeed the late Eugene Kelly as Treasurer of the Irish National Federation of America. He was informed of his election by Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary of the federation, who wrote:

The Hon. John D. Crimmins:

Dear Sir: At a special meeting of the Trustees and officers of the Irish National Federation of America, held at the residence of Dr. T. A. Emmet, to take action on the death of our late Treasurer, Mr. Eugene Kelly, your name was presented by Dr. Emmet for the office of Treasurer, and you were unanimously elected. If I may be permitted to go outside the formality of an official notice, feeling that the federation is largely the gainer in having added to its executive staff a gentleman of proved executive ability and patriotism, I beg to congratulate you on your election to an office that, in its duties and relations to the struggle being made by the Irish people for national autonomy, must become historic.

Mr. Crimmins, in his letter, says:

I now beg to make my acknowledgments to the Trustees and officers for their expressions of confidence in honoring me with this position; averse to taking it as I am, I will accept the office. I never for a moment expect to fill the position with the value and respect in which Mr. Kelly was held by his fellow-citizens, and particularly those of Irish tendencies. I have very often had the pleasure of meeting with him and nothing gave me greater pleasure than conversing concerning the interests of Ireland and his readiness to sacrifice his time and give of his means toward the support of the movements of your organization.

I would not have the Trustees and officers disappointed in the value of my services, which I can assure you could be very little in proportion to the value given and the work done by your late Treasurer. I will undertake this high office in a purely executive capacity as Treasurer, being directed by the Board of Officers as to how the moneys should be disbursed when they come into my hands, and rendering a faithful account from time to time of such money intrusted to my care.

My dear Sir, I would wish to advise our colleagues that whenever they can find a gentleman who would be of more service to the cause and work of the federation, I would be only too happy to withdraw and shall not be sensitive of any criticism. It would not disturb my interest and activity in the good work at all, and I shall regard myself as following the directions and instructions of the board.

I leave on Saturday for the South, and will not return for a month, and, on my return I shall be pleased to call upon you to be advised of the duties. In the meantime, if the board finds any other person who would be qualified, I shall be pleased to abide by its decision.

For Good Roads in Rhode Island.

From The Providence Journal.

The State Commission on Good Roads, established at the January session in 1892, by the General Assembly, is now framing a law embodying the suggestions for improvement made by the commission after two years of work on the subject. The resolutions suggested a different method of taxation for roads and the payment of it.

One important feature of the findings of the commission is the necessity of adjusting the ratio of expense to be borne by the different towns through which main highways run. The construction of such highways and their maintenance will be embraced in the same law, and suggestions will be made looking to the appointment of Commissioners on Roads.

A member of the commission stated on Thursday that it was the intention to embody in the new law to be presented to the next Legislature such suggestions for improvements as the commission had gathered from its long work on the subject.

New-England Savings Bank Deposits.

From The Providence Journal.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the recent depression in commercial circles the total amount of the deposits in our savings banks here in New-England has increased over last year. In a majority of instances the amount of new deposits was doubtless smaller during 1894 than it was in 1893, but it is pleasing to know that the depositors of this section of the country at least have been able to increase their savings at all. Gov. Comin, in his message to the Legislature of Connecticut, puts the increase in that State at $8,000,000, and in Massachusetts, according to the recent message of Gov. Greenhalge, the total in the Bay State has risen more than five times as much.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROKERS AND DEALERS.

A Sale of Church Property in West Forty-third Street—Auction Offerings for To-day.

The Ascension Memorial Church property, 324 to 330 West Forty-third Street, 100 by 100, with tenements in front and the church in the rear, has been sold for $55,000.

The property 22 to 26 North Moore Street, 71.6 by 88, recently sold by Mrs. Woodhull to David S. Walton, at $70,000, is reported resold, at $85,000.

Dr. W. E. Diller has sold the four-story dwelling 6 West Seventy-fifth Street, 22 feet front, to a Mr. Muller, at about $47,000.

The estate of Myron Brush, consisting of 118 lots north of Fort George, is to be partitioned, a suit for the purpose having been begun by J. Romaine Brown, who has acquired a one-half interest.

A typographical error made it appear yesterday that the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street had been sold for $25,000. It should have been $125,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to Peter Mitchell, at $11,600, the three-story and basement brick and terra cotta dwelling 475 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 34.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 82.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold in partition, at $16,000, to Herman Utecht, the four-story brick tenement 634 East Eleventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 94.9.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, by receiver's order, 2.272 acres, with about 301.25 feet front, on the West Farms Road, near the dividing line of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to Albert L. Lowenstein, at $11,300.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Eaton, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Morningside Avenue, 28.4½ by 87 by 25.2½ by 70.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,285; on prior mortgage, $33,000.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 121 East Tenth Street, north side, 318 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 94.6, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,880.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 253 feet north of Clifton Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,575.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $9,725, respectively.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, 425 Bleecker Street and 2 Eighth Avenue, forming southeast corner, 27.7 and 44.11 in front by 76.9 by 22.5 by irregular, seven-story brick hotel building, with stores. Due on judgment, $94,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 150 feet east of Willis Avenue, one-story frame news stand, by James Rogers estate; cost, $20.

Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 160 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, six-story brick stable, by Henry J. Crawford of 252 West Seventy-third Street; cost, $21,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, near Franklin Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by Pauline W. Goeltz of 3,477 Third Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,800.

No. 48 University Place, seven-story brick warehouse, by Leopold R. True of 2,215 Third Avenue; cost, $35,000.

Caudwell Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, four-story brick tenement, by Patrick J. Owens of 887 Trinity Avenue; cost, $10,000.

No. 10 Eldridge Street, alterations to five-story and basement brick tenement and store, by Wolf Fein; cost, $1,500.

No. 235 Rivington Street, alterations to three-story and basement brick tenement and store, by David Rothschild; cost, $100.

No. 222 Second Avenue, alterations to four-story brick hospital, by New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary; cost, $200.

No. 134 East Houston Street, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store, by Isaac J. Greenwood; cost, $500.

No. 303 East Thirty-fifth Street, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store, by Jacques Krakauer; cost, $500.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Crane Place, alterations to two-story frame dwelling, by William McNabb; cost, $200.

No. 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Albert F. Jammes; cost, $2,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

McDougal Street, south side, 100 feet west of Stone Avenue, five two-story and basement frame dwellings, for two families each, 19.2 by 45; cost, $2,700 each. William Larder, owner.

Fifty-second Street, north side, 260 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for two families, 20 by 38; cost, $1,500. Philip Pflaum, owner.

Clarkson Street, south side, 650 feet east of Flatbush Avenue, two-story and attic detached family dwelling, 22 by 30; cost, $2,000. Elizabeth Barr, owner.

Prospect Place, north side, 320 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, two-story brick stable, 50½ by 46.4; cost, $5,000. C. H. Miller, owner.

St. Mark's Avenue, north side, 350 feet east of Albany Avenue, two-story frame stable, 25 by 75; cost, $1,000. Laurence W. Owens, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

9TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 25.1 x100; Henry Stoeber and wife to Henry W. Schmidt $1

63D ST, 338 East; Giuseppe Maffia and wife to Sabato Gregory 5,000

82D ST, s s, 300.11 ft w of Central Park West, 22x102.2; William Forster and James Livington and wives to Sophia Hencken 42,500

207TH ST, n s, 224.6 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Johann C. Sandmann and others to John D. Hamilton..... 15,500

LISPENARD ST, 27; Joseph Gales and wife to George G. Moore 1

MADISON ST, 246; Fannie Klapper to Lippman Klapper 1

CHERRY ST, n s, 174.7 ft e of Montgomery St, 21.6x97.2x25.8x56.5x40.9; George Marsh and others to Catharine Sackett 3,542

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Marsh, by Ellen Marsh, guardian, to same, ½ part 708

SAME PROPERTY; Timothy Dillon and wife to same, ½ part..... 4,250

LEWIS ST, 98; Blume Klishinsky to Lizzie Barnett 1

32D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x98.9; Ida Robinson to Daniel W. Robinson 20,000

GREENWICH ST, 604; Clifford H. Hartridge, referee, to Helen J. Van Meerbeke 10,100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 66 ft n of 28th St, 21.10x80; John Campbell and wife to executors of John J. Frech.. 23,000

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 154th St, 32.6x92; also s e corner of Morris Av and 155th St, 86.6x95; Stephen H. Olin, referee, to Otto Volkening 25,000

102D ST, n s, 355 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Frederick Sterneckert to Rosa Jellenek 1

103D ST, n s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x50.11; Rosa Jellenek to Frederick Sterneckert 1

131ST ST, 118 West; Coralie E. Wing to Oliver P. Davis 10

145TH ST, s s, 150.2 ft w of 8th Av, 25.6x90.11; Richard P. Messiter and wife to Nathan Hobart 1

136TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; James Bogart to William E. Callender 1

145TH ST, 306 and 310 West; Nathan Hobart and wife to William Thompson 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 51.7 ft s of 151st St, 26x100, ½ part; Minnie Aub to Sophie A. Wolf 100

145TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Richard P. Messiter and wife to Nathan Hobart 1

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; John Flynn and wife to John Flynn 2,800

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, 225 ft n of Academy St, 75x300.7x25x150x140.8; John Corbett to Mary Corbett 1

9TH AV, e s, corner of 209th St, 215x300; irregular; and other property; Carlton M. Crane to J. R. Brown, ½ part..... 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 80 ft s of 138th St, 25x81.6; Markus Burkhart and wife to Lizzie Bohne 22,000

138TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Markus Burkhart and wife to Lizzie Bohne 10,000

CEDAR PLACE, s s, 75 ft e of Concord Av; Mary De Boer and another to Frederick J. Giebler..... 1

DALY AV, s e s, 363 ft n e of Tremont Av, 86x152.5x17x168.5; William H. Booth and wife to Walter Wilcox 1

LOCUST AV, n w corner of Ryer Place, 27.6x100; Thomas J. Fell to Peter A. Engelson 2,350

MONROE AV, w s, 200 ft n of Columbia Av, 100x100; Charles H. Reinisch to Caroline Reinisch 1

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERICAN Lithographic Company to Josiah W. Wentworth and others, trustees, &c.; 32, 34, and 36 Bleecker St, 5 years..... $225,000

SAME to Louis Ettlinger; same property, 1 year..... 75,000

ADAMS, William C., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 72d St, 340 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 35,000

BROWN, Augustus, and others, to Nathaniel H. Wolfe; n s of 57th St, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 6 months... 500

DORAN, William, to Rose Toher; w s of Delancey Place or Washington Av, 100 ft s of 180th St, 3 years..... 300

DAVIS, Oliver P., to Thomas B. McGovern; s s of 131st St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, (note,) 6 months..... 5,000

ENGELSON, Peter A., to Thomas J. Fell; n w corner of Locust Av and Ryer Place, 3 years..... 500

FITZSIMONS, James M., and wife to Matilda Carroll, as guardian, &c.; n s of 32d St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

HATCH, Sarah C., and Roswell A., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 48th St, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 4 years..... 18,000

HYDE, Jonathan L., and others, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 41st St, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

HARNEY, Eliza L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 30th St, 363.1 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 5,700

HARRIS, Annie N., to Henry R. Beekman, trustee, &c.; w s of 2d Av, 24.9 ft n of 37th St, 5 years.. 6,500

HURWITZ, Raphael, and wife to Charles Griffen and others, trustees, &c.; 80 Henry St, 5 years..... 2,100

HURWITZ, Raphael, and wife to Jonas Weil and another; 80 Henry St, 5 months..... 2,500

JOSEPH, Annie, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 146 Clinton St, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years..... 19,000

KECK, Katarina, to Mary H. Brush; w s of Manhattan Av, 50.11 ft s of 120th St, 3 years..... 9,500

KYRITZ, Charles, and wife to Baptiste Tischbein and another; 246 West 125th St, 1 8-12 years..... 1,500

MORRIS, Solomon, and Bessie, to Pauline Levy; 124 Henry St, 2 years 1,500

ROTHMAN, Leopold M., and wife to Jacob Stern; w s of Columbus Av, 25.4 n of 97th St, 5 years..... 20,000

REEDER, Gilbert O., to Thomas H. Harbison; 109 and 111 West 33d St, installments..... 1,500

STRIFFLER, Christian, to Annie R. Bauerdorf; gore lot, w s of Jerome Av, adjoining Stebbins Farm at n point of, and centre line of old road from McComb's Dam to Fordham, 1 year..... 4,000

THOMPSON, William, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 145th St, 79.2 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

SAME to same; s s of 145th St, 130.2 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

SACKETT, Catharine, and husband to Mary J. Smith; n s of Cherry St, 174.7 ft e of Montgomery St, 3 years 6,000

SHOEMAKER, Mary A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 64th St, 115 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 14,000

THIERY, Mary J., and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 155 and 157 West 76th St, 1 year..... 30,000

THIERY, Mary J., and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 71st St, 111 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

WAEHNER, Elinor F., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 303 East 52d St, 1 year..... 4,000

WETTNER, Joseph, and wife to Gottlieb M. Krupp, w corner of 51st St, and Beekman Place, demand..... 2,500

WILCOX, Walter, to Robert Courtright; s e s of Catharine St, Lot 202, map of Village of East Tremont... 1,800

Assignments.

BURSTEIN, Ida, to Sarah Loebel... $1

BUSH, Sarah, and others, trustees, to Louis S. Brush..... 1

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Franklin N. Billings and others, executors.. 1

CAMPBELL, John E., trustee, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 10,000

FLEGENHEIMER, Henry, to Samuel Rauch..... 1,700

FASH, Mary, to Christopher Kelly.. 2,750

FLANAGAN, James, to Sarah J. Flanagan, (three)..... 45,000

HAINES, Jennie E., to Lucretia Jarvis..... 2,000

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, to Julius Offenbach..... 2,000

OGDEN, Susan L., executrix, to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees..... 6,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Henry A. Moore, trustees..... 8,500

SAME to Adalene A. Kepworth..... 14,000

TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to Home Life Insurance Company and others, (four)..... 64,500

THE Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New-York to Daniel R. Kendall, and others, executors 4,350

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (two)..... 2

Leases.

NEUBERGER, Jacob, to John O. Baker; 66 West 46th St, 2 years... $2,000

GREGORY, Mary and Margaret, and another to Wilhelm Klein; store, &c., 112 and 114 Cannon St, 10½ years..... 1,320

UNGERICH, Henry, to Knower Brothers; store, &c., 285 Lenox Av, 5 years..... $720 and 900

KLAPPER, Lippman, to Joseph Cooper; 246 Madison St, 5½ years.. 1,140

WAGNER, Otto, to Thomas R. Turner and Edward Lennon; store 58 West Houston St, 5½ years..... 1,200

VITALIANO, Noblie, to B. Tivone; store, &c., 167 Mulberry St, 5 years. 680

JORDAN, John, to Ryan & Sartirana; four upper floors 583 10th Av, 10 years 2,400

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

COLUMBIA ST, 72; Henry Arlt against M. & N. Margovitz, owners; M. Margovitz, contractor..... $2,254

SAME PROPERTY; George B. Christman against same 841

SAME PROPERTY; V. Eckenroth & Son against same 64

GOERCK ST, 31 and 33; Max Savelson against Hurwitz & Levy, owners; J. McFarland, contractor..... 108

69TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 11th Av, 100 ft front; American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company against John Schmidt, owner; A. Rizzo & Co., contractors 266

70TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 78 ft front; George Mackenzie against Turner & Kyle, owners and contractors 812

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

12TH ST, 146 West; Burnett MacIntyre against Henry Aplington and others, (specific performance.)

142D ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25 ft front; Sophia Meyer against James T. Barry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

OLD BOSTON ROAD, e s, 341 ft n e of Grove St, 25 ft front; Edward B. Campbell against Mary A. Campbell and others, (action to set aside deed.)

11TH ST, n s, 165.8 ft e of 13th Av, 52 ft front; William Kelly against Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

57TH ST, 316 East; 7th Av, 566 and 568; Suffolk St, 21; 25th St, 213 and 217 East; 33d St, 203 to 209 East; 32d St, 156 East; 9th Av, 287 to 241; 33d St, 214 to 218 East; Samuel Rinaldo and others against Minnie Rinaldo and others, (partition.)

119TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av; Joseph Steiner against Sarah J. Lozier, (specific performance.)

5TH AV, 89; Elizabeth S. Cheever against Annie D. Cheever and others, (partition.)

21ST ST, s s, 90 ft e of 2d Av, 20 ft front; Andrew T. Scanlon, trustee, against Roseanna Scanlon, trustee, (partition.)

EAST BROADWAY, 42; Max Cohen against Israel Block and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GRAND ST, s s, 75 ft e of Clinton St, 25 ft front; Henri Strasbourger against John Eickhoff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 54 ft front; Rody McLaughlin against James O'Hare and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

MONROE ST, s s, 216 ft e of Jefferson St, 25 ft front; Sander Jarmulowsky against Eva Mayo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

SALE IN PARTITION

OF THE

VALUABLE PROPERTIES

NO. 398 FIFTH AVENUE,

(bet. 36th and 37th Sts.,)

Four-story brownstone house, with store, Size 27.7½x85 feet, lot 125 feet.

AND NO. 3 WEST 36TH ST.,

(Adjoining in rear and forming an L.)

ALSO

NOS. 5 and 7 WEST 36TH ST.

4-story private houses,

NO. 3 WEST 36TH ST., 25x50x1-story Dining-Room Extension 25x25, Lot 98.9.

NO. 5 WEST 36TH ST., 25x55x3-story Dining-Room Extension 20x25, Lot 98.9.

NO. 7 WEST 36TH ST., 25x55x1-story Dining-Room Extension 25x25, Lot 98.9.

Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue. Telephone No. 1442 Cortlandt.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room; Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

Peremptory Sale

OF THE

Superb 5th Av. Cor. Property

No. 929 Fifth Av.

S. E. Corner 74th St.,

With Magnificent extended view over the finest part of Central Park,

4-story Brownstone Residence, 60.2x125; lot 102.2x150.

ALSO

The very elegant stable and lot

Nos. 120 to 124 East 75th St.,

**bet. 4th and

A STAY FOR STEPHENSON

The Ex-Captain Elated by the Decision in His Favor.

A CASE FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS

Justice Gaynor Reasonably Doubtful of the Correctness of a Vital Part of the Trial Judge's Charge.

Ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson of this city, who was convicted before Justice Ingraham of receiving bribes of peaches for allowing merchants to place goods upon the sidewalks, and sentenced to three years and nine months and to pay a fine of $1,000, was yesterday granted a stay, pending appeal, by Justice Gaynor in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The Justice says:

The law does not cast upon me the duty of concluding or deciding whether error was committed upon the trial in order to determine whether I must grant the stay applied for. On the contrary, if any assigned error, sufficient, if well founded, to reverse the judgment, give rise to "a reasonable doubt," the law makes it my duty to inquire no further, but to stay the execution of the judgment until the question be settled on appeal.

I think there is reasonable doubt of the correctness of a vital part of the charge of the learned trial Judge. It was the duty of the learned trial Judge to instruct the jury clearly and ungrudgingly in behalf of the defendant, that "in case of a reasonable doubt whether his guilt is satisfactorily shown he is entitled to an acquittal."

This safeguard of persons accused of crime is not peculiar to our law, but substantially existed in the Roman law, and also in the Jewish, which probably constituted the most minute and scrupulous system of criminal jurisprudence which ever existed.

Having in mind his duty in the premises, the learned trial Judge correctly told the jury that the guilt of the defendant had to be established beyond a reasonable doubt; and he then added:

"That does not mean beyond all doubt. It does not mean that it shall be conclusively established. It means a higher order of proof than a mere preponderance of evidence. It must be more specific than a mere preponderance of evidence."

And he then added in conclusion: "You must be in such a frame of mind that" (after considering all of the evidence and circumstances) "you can say that your reason is satisfied; that there is no reasonable doubt; not that you are evenly divided, not that you think it possible that it is so, but that there is such reasonable certainty that you can say that this defendant is guilty."

It seems to me that there is reasonable doubt whether the learned trial Judge, after charging the proposition which the defendant was by law entitled to the benefit of in all its fullness and expressiveness, did not straightway so reduce and minimize it by what he added as to fall short of submitting it in its full force and meaning.

The rule of reasonable doubt is more often obscured than elucidated by attempts to define it. After correctly stating the rule that the prosecution must establish the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt the learned trial Judge immediately added in warning and caution, which must have affected the minds of the jury: "That does not mean beyond all doubt. It does not mean that it must be conclusively established."

I think it open to reasonable doubt whether the rule will bear such diminution as this. Is it so that the guilt of a defendant need not be conclusively established? What does conclusive mean? Even in nomenclature and terminology of the law has it any other than its ordinary meaning? And in the ordinary understanding of the word must not the guilt of one accused be conclusively established, that is to say, established as the only conclusion which may in reason follow the facts?

Can anything short of that exclude reasonable doubt, that is to say, doubt founded upon reason, doubt which follows from reason?

The guilt of the defendant must follow as the only conclusion of reason before a conviction may be had; and therefore, if a reasonable doubt follow, a conviction may not be had. It seems to me that a thing is correctly said to be conclusively established when it is the reasonable conclusion and the only reasonable conclusion, from the facts; and this must be the case to establish guilt, for, if a doubt of guilt be a reasonable result from the facts, guilt may not, under our law, be found as the conclusion, because, in that case, the evidence is not conclusive of guilt; that is to say, it does not lead to the one conclusion of guilt, and to nothing else, but, on the contrary, leads to reasonable doubt, and that excludes the conclusion of guilt, or, in other words, prevents guilt from being conclusively established, which otherwise would be the case.

I have looked into this case with all the more care, because it is one in which it is not less important that all the forms and appearances of justice be carefully observed than that justice itself be done.

The defendant, Captain of police, was convicted of receiving two baskets of peaches for refraining from doing his official duty. It is therefore wholesome that I should not altogether ignore the statements that others who are his superiors are without prospect of punishment or reprobation, though they stand accused, and indeed confessed of having received large sums of money, even hundreds of thousands of dollars, as gifts from individuals for having performed official duty, or for the way in which it was performed.

If there be even in casuistry any distinction between receiving private gifts for doing official duty, or for not doing it, by any public officer, whether Governor, Judge, or police official, the moral sense of civilization has never perceived, much less tolerated, it.

The circumstances surrounding this defendant's case make manifest the grave necessity of observing every form and appearance of justice before he be finally imprisoned, lest his conviction, affording a disagreeable contrast, prove more demoralizing to society than his acquittal would have been, for through mazes of sophistry and masses of immaterial facts and suggestions the aggregate mind goes straight to the mark.

Ex-Capt. Stephenson was aware at noon that a stay had been granted, having received a note to that effect from Gen. Tracy, his counsel.

His mood was that of elation when seen by a reporter.

"I never saw Judge Gaynor," he said, "but I felt that he was a square, straight man, that he would give my case careful consideration, and that he would grant the stay. At the time of my trial public opinion was so aroused that I had no show. I expected to be vindicated in the end."

The ex-Captain added that he had already set on foot arrangements for bondsmen, and he hoped to be out on Friday. Had it not been, he said, for the necessity of giving the District Attorney's office twenty-four hours' notice he would have furnished bail at once.

Work for Needy Women.

The workrooms for unskilled women, 49 Prospect Place, a department of the Charity Organization Society, have for sale a large supply of superior rag carpeting, a product of the labor of the women to whom employment is there given. Unless a ready sale is found for the carpeting, the society will be obliged to refuse work to industrious and needy women, to whom it is a great boon. The attention of the charitable is called to this opportunity of helping this excellent enterprise, and of enabling the society to give employment instead of alms in cases where it is wiser to do so. The carpeting is especially durable, and is used in many hospitals and institutions on that account, and is admirably adapted for use in kitchens and bedrooms.

Harvard's Astronomical Work.

From The Providence Journal.

An annoying criticism of Harvard College Observatory's photometry came from Oxford University last Spring. It was declared that erroneous measurements had been given in the case of fifteen out of eighty-six variable stars, and upon this fact the inference was based that the whole 20,000 stars in the Harvard catalogues must be incorrectly located. Prof. Pickering, the Director of the observatory, has now replied to the charge, and his statement refutes it completely. It does more than that, too, for the professor, using the comparison of photometric results made some time since by the Potsdam Observatory, shows that the Potsdam officials have relegated the Oxford catalogue to the third place, having found that in the case of a much larger number of stars than the Oxford critic had referred to, Harvard's rank was first and Potsdam's second.

ARMOR PLATES NOT TO BE REMOVED

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs Indefinitely Postpones Action on the House Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning postponed indefinitely consideration of the House resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to have certain plates removed from the ships Monadnock, Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts, and the monitor Terror, that were supplied by the Carnegie Company, and subject them to the ballistic test. This action was taken after the committee had heard the testimony of the Secretary of the Navy, and after it had digested a letter received from him this morning. Mr. Herbert stated to the committee that no good could be accomplished by removing any of the plates, for, while he believed they would all stand the ballistic tests, it was quite possible that one or more of them might fail. At the same time he did not believe all of them were of such excellence as the firm could and should have furnished the Government under its contract. For that reason the fines had been imposed.

In discussing the general subject of armor, the Secretary, in his communication laid before the committee to-day, says:

No armor, not even the best and most modern, is supposed to be able to withstand the impact of the most powerful blow that can be delivered at point-blank range by the best modern guns. The test of the value of armor is in the number and quality of projectiles it will keep out.

Reliable reports from the battle off Yalu now are to the effect that the fourteen-inch armor of the Chinese battle ships successfully resisted, at the distance taken during that battle, projectiles from the twelve-inch Canet guns, as well as those from all the guns of inferior calibre. It is believed that all these vessels would have been sunk but for the protection of this armor, which was certainly vastly inferior to the very poorest plate received from the Carnegie Company. The Government Inspectors at the Carnegie works did see that the material of which these plates were composed was good. They were imposed upon by the concealment of defects and of processes resorted to in the manufacture of the plates, plugging, tempering, &c.

The Secretary further says that after he had told Messrs. Carnegie, Frick, and Knox the substance of his statement before the committee, Mr. Carnegie asked him if he considered the matter settled. On this subject the Secretary says:

I told him that I did, so far as the Navy Department was considered; that I did not myself propose to open the settlement; that the fine imposed had been collected, and that was an end of it, unless Congress should order the matter reopened. Mr. Carnegie then said that he had not understood my position; that he had intended to make a proposition to pay the expenses of the ballistic test, but, inasmuch as I considered the question settled and was not advocating the taking off of the plates, he would not make it. Therefore, no proposition was made and none was considered or rejected. This is about the substance of what occurred. I did not learn from Mr. Carnegie the details of the proposition he had intended to make for the reason that he did not submit to me any proposition whatever.

THE MAYOR ON SUNDAY OPENING

REPEATS WHAT HE SUGGESTED TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

His Idea Was to Have a Plan Agreed Upon and a Law Framed That Could Be Enforced.

The conference which Mayor Strong had with the committee of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association on Tuesday created much comment yesterday.

The New-York Times, in its account of the conference, made it plain that the Mayor had not advised the saloon keepers to keep open on Sundays between 2 P. M. and 11 P. M. This was fully confirmed by what the Mayor said yesterday.

"In some of the newspapers, however," said the Mayor, "the impression was given that I had told the members of the committee to go ahead and keep open between those hours on Sunday, under the present law. I did nothing of the sort. I made it plain that I would promise no immunity for violations of the law. I am not here to advise men to violate the law, and I never had the slightest idea of doing so. My purpose was simply to have the liquor men get together and agree upon some hours that would be agreeable for Sunday opening, not under the present law, but under a new law that may be passed.

"The idea of letting them go ahead and keep open on Sundays at present never entered my head. My proposition was simply that the liquor men agree upon something which, if incorporated into a new law, would satisfy them and satisfy the public, and put us on some ground on which we could all be happy."

Mayor Strong was told that Morris Tekulsky, among other liquor men, was of the opinion that he could keep open on next Sunday between the hours named.

"He'd better not," said the Mayor. "If any of them do violate the law, they are very likely to get into trouble. They misunderstood me if they thought that I could authorize them to violate the law.

"I simply want the liquor dealers to consider this matter of Sunday opening among themselves, and when they come here in two weeks we will talk the matter over in all its phases, and we may be able to reach a conclusion which will lead to reform."

The Mayor said it was evident that the present law was not enforced, and he wants a law that can be enforced. Morris Tekulsky, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, who was at the conference with the Mayor on Tuesday, said:

"I certainly understood him that he wanted us to open as early as next Sunday, the object being to test public sentiment on the subject. His idea was, as I understood it—and he certainly expressed it in plain language—that if we kept all our places closed until 2 P. M. and sold only after that hour on Sundays up to 11 P. M., that the good people might be soon won over to a change in the law, and the sale of liquor authorized during certain hours on Sunday.

"I cannot say what the effect of this change in the Mayor's attitude will be. We will have a meeting of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of New-York County at the Lexington Avenue Opera House next Tuesday evening, when the question will be discussed. After leaving the Mayor's office yesterday I was in favor of calling a special meeting of the association on Friday evening, so that complete arrangements could be made for next Sunday—having every saloon closed tight from 12 o'clock Saturday night until 2 P. M. Sunday, and then opening for the rest of the day and evening. Nothing, so far as I can see, can be done now until the regular meeting Tuesday night."

For his part, Mr. Tekulsky said he favored a trial of the plan of closing up until 2 o'clock on Sundays in any circumstances. Nothing, however, would be done in the matter until after the meeting Tuesday night.

Mayor Strong yesterday granted to John C. Peterson a concert license for one year for his concert saloon at 284 Eighth Avenue. This was done on the recommendation of several business men on the avenue. Mayor Gilroy refused to grant the license on the report of Police Captain Price, which was not favorable. The license is subject at any time to revocation by the Mayor.

Reluctant Confidence.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"By the way, Millsaps," said his city acquaintance, after the first greetings were over, "where do you put up?"

"At a place kept by Solomon Levi, if I remember his name rightly," replied Millsaps, with visible reluctance.

CIVIL ENGINEERS MEET

G. S. Morison Elected President of the American Society.

THE SYSTEM OF VOTING MODIFIED

Reports on Methods of Testing Materials for Metal Structures —Reception at the Waldorf.

The American Society of Civil Engineers held its forty-second annual business meeting yesterday morning in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, corner of Lexington Avenue, and elected officers for the ensuing year. About 100 members were present. The President, William Price Craighill of Baltimore, occupied the chair, and Secretary Francis Collingwood of New-York was at his desk.

Considerable time was spent in the reading of the usual annual reports. The report of the Directors showed that on Dec. 31, 1894, there were 1,808 members in the society, an increase of 75. The report of the Finance Committee showed that the society had $20,210.78 invested capital, against $18,310.75 a year before.

A delicate subject was reached when S. Whinnery of Cincinnati presented the report of the special committee appointed last year to consider and report upon certain amendments to the society's constitution. One of the propositions made last year was to abolish the secret ballot in voting on candidates for admission to the society. This matter had received a great deal of attention recently from engineers from all over the country, because of the recent rejection for the second time of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., the new Street-Cleaning Commissioner of New-York City.

The committee recommended that the secret ballot be retained on the first vote, in order to prevent such a letting down of the gates as might practically admit almost any civil engineer. It was thought, however, that if the Board of Directors should, after due consideration, recommend that a second ballot be taken, every member voting then should vote openly and have his vote recorded.

The proposed amendment was adopted without opposition, and Col. Waring will now have another chance, if he so desires, to become a member of the society.

The following veiled inference to Col. Waring was made in the printed report of the committee:

The fact that worthy engineers have been kept out of the society by the votes of a few members actuated by personal and unworthy considerations is known and deeply regretted by all who have the welfare of the society at heart.

Several other amendments were adopted, the most important being one increasing the Nominating Committee from seven to fourteen members, two to be appointed from each of seven districts into which the country is to be divided.

During the preliminary work of the meeting the polls were open for the election of officers for the ensuing year, but at noon the polls were closed. While the tellers were counting the ballots, reports of miscellaneous committees were received. There was unusual animation following the report of the Special Committee on Uniform Methods of Testing Materials Used in Metallic Structures. The committee recommended the adoption of certain standard tests for cast-iron and steel castings, the report being signed by James G. Dagron, Robert W. Hunt, Henry B. Seaman, and William H. Burr. Percival Roberts, Jr., submitted a minority report, objecting to the establishment of any artificial standard whatever. Both reports were finally placed on file without prejudice to either.

William Metcalf of Pittsburg presented the report of the Committee on International Standards for the Analysis of Iron and Steel, and the committee was continued and directed to have the experimental work in progress kept up.

After recess the result of the election was announced, as follows:

President—George S. Morrison of Chicago.
Vice Presidents (to serve two years)—Desmond Fitzgerald of Brookline, Mass., and Benjamin Harrod of New-Orleans.
Treasurer—John Thomson of New-York.
Directors (to serve three years)—George H. Benzenberg of Milwaukee, George H. Brown of Pittsburg, Robert Cowright of Rochester, Fayette S. Curtis of New-Haven, and Augustus Mordecai and Charles Sooy-Smith of New-York.

Mr. Morrison received 390 votes for President, and John F. Wallace and Alphonse Fteley, who had declined to run, 54; there were 3 scattering votes.

After the election, Mr. Morrison took the chair and made a short speech of thanks.

The meeting then adjourned, without transacting further business of importance.

Among those present at the meeting were Robert Cartwright of Rochester, Mendes Cohen of Baltimore, Desmond Fitzgerald of Brookline, Mass.; H. Frazier of Richmond, B. R. Green of Washington, D. C.; C. R. Grimm, R. W. Leslie, S. B. Opdyke, Jr., P. Roberts, Jr., and J. C. Trautwine, Jr., of Philadelphia; E. W. Howe, George A. Kimball, S. L. Minot, J. R. Richards, T. F. Richardson, and G. M. Tompson of Boston; George H. Kimball and A. Mordecai of Cleveland, T. D. Lovett and S. Whinery of Cincinnati, John MacLeod of Louisville, Ky.; M. Merriman and R. C. Neumeyer of Bethlehem, Penn.; C. T. Purdy and Benjamin Reece of Chicago, Gouverneur Morris of Big Stone Gap, Va.; P. A. Peterson of Montreal, P. C. Ricketts of Troy, T. Guilford Smith of Buffalo.

E. G. Spilsbury of Trenton, Gaylord Thompson of Rocheser, George C. Tingley of Providence, and J. W. Walker of Pittsburg.

Among the host of resident members present were Gen. George S. Greene, who is over ninety years old; George S. Greene, Jr., of the Dock Department; Chief Engineer Fteley of the Aqueduct Commission, Clemens Herschel, Rudolph Hering, Superintendent Martin of the East River Bridge, and C. B. Brush of the proposed North River Bridge.

In the evening there was a reception at the Waldorf, with dancing and supper at midnight.

The members will go to Willet's Point to-day, as the guests of Col. William R. King of the United States Engineer Corps. They will take the steamboat Sam Sloan at Pier 13, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. At Willet's Point they will witness experiments with the 15-inch gun electromagnet, the largest in the world, and they will also see some torpedo explosions. Dr. Charles E. Emory will deliver an illustrated lecture in the evening in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, on "Utilization of the Forces of Nature."

The annual convention of the society will be held in the Summer, at a time and place to be designated by the Directors.

Pennsylvania Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the New-York Society of Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania will be held this evening, in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf.

The list of speakers includes the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, who will preside; Charles C. Harrison, Dr. William Pepper of the Medical Department, Prof. C. Stuart Patterson, Dean of the Law School; Prof. George Stuart Fullerton, Dean of the College Department; George Wharton Pepper, George Walton Green, representing Harvard; Thornwell Mullaly, Yale; Job E. Hedges, Princeton, and Dr. William K. Otis, Columbia.

GONE AWAY TO READ HIS PLAYS

The Fate of Many an Ambitious Author Will Be Settled by Charles Frohman's Trip to the Country.

Charles Frohman left New-York Tuesday afternoon for some mysterious destination, the location of which he refused to reveal. He took with him a large trunk, and even the employes of his offices were not taken into his confidence in regard to the direction of his travels. "I don't want to be disturbed," he said "by telegrams or letters. Everything is running smoothly in all departments of my business, and there will be no need to communicate with me for the few days I am to be absent. I want that time to devote, without interruption, to the work I am going to accomplish."

Mr. Frohman makes this trip every year, and all that he ever vouchsafes to say in regard to it is that he is going into the country, and not to any city. The work which he accomplishes while absent on these expeditions is the reading of new plays. In the trunk which he took with him Tuesday are eight new works, which have never been seen in America. In the seclusion of his country retreat he will read these plays and decide their fate, so far as production in America is concerned. In conversation with a reporter for The New-York Times before starting on his journey Mr. Frohman said:

"During my brief absence from the city I shall lay out the next season of several theatres, in New-York and other cities. The plays I take with me are by both native and foreign authors with whom I have contracts, some of them having been already produced abroad, and others of which the stage is yet innocent. I shall read them and act them in my own mind, and decide what to do with them. I always do this part of my work myself and depend entirely on my own judgment in deciding the fate of plays in my hands. Of course, I take into consideration the value of the name of an author and the amount of money I have already invested in a work, but those considerations have no weight if the play itself does not strike me as worthy of production. When I return, the fate of the plays I take with me will be settled, so far as their production in America is concerned.

"When will I return? When my work is accomplished. I can give no more definite answer."

TO GIVE ATTENTION TO CITY AFFAIRS

Resolutions for the Appointment of a Committee to be Offered at the Board of Trade's Next Meeting.

At the meeting of the newly-elected Directors of the Board of Trade and Transportation for organization yesterday, William McCarroll gave notice that at the next regular meeting of the board he would offer the following resolution:

That a committee of five be appointed by the President, of which he shall be a member ex officio, to be named "The Committee of City Affairs." It shall be the duty of this committee to give attention to the administration of the general Municipal Government, and particularly in respect to the city ordinances in departments affecting commercial interests, and also to report to the board from time to time such recommendations as may seem fit, looking toward improvement and advancement of the same.

Mr. McCarroll said he intended that the committee should be a permanent one.

Last year's officers of the board were unanimously re-elected.

Arrangements for the annual dinner of the board next Wednesday evening at Delmonico's have been nearly completed. Secretary of the Navy Herbert will speak on "The Navy as Related to Trade and Transportation"; United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, on "Reform in the Consular and Diplomatic Service"; State Senator Clarence Lexow on "Municipal Government"; President Andrew V. Raymond of Union College on "The College in Relation to Mercantile Life"; Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, on "The Interest of Trade and Transportation in the Subject of Taxation," and David McClure on "Our Forests, Their Value and Preservation."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Bijou Theatre.—After the performance of Ward and Vokes Saturday night, Canary and Lederer have decided to close the Bijou until Thursday evening of next week, when it will reopen with the first performance of "The Twentieth Century Girl." The interim will be devoted to final rehearsals of the new burletta, and to redecorating and renovating the theatre. Some changes have been made in the cast of "The Twentieth Century Girl," and David Warfield, Mrs. George Knight, (Sophie Worrell,) Jennie Yeamans, and Minnie Landis have withdrawn on account of the small parts that fell to their lot. It is still hoped that Cissy Fitzgerald will be allowed to appear, upon furnishing bonds to meet any damages which may be recovered by George Edwardes for her alleged breach of contract, but if she is not, her place in the cast will be taken by Lillian Thurgate, who is one of the most graceful dancers on the American stage.

—"Rory of the Hill."—Bismarck, from the Royal Kennels, and a noble specimen of his race, a great German Dane, has arrived in this country, and is now a faithful attendant of the rehearsals of "Rory of the Hill" at the Academy of Music. The dog is being taught his cues by one of Hagenbeck's animal trainers. The production of "Rory," which is to be made at the Academy Jan. 28, is to be one of the most elaborate ever made in this great playhouse, and is expected by Manager Erwin Hopkins to run through the season.

—Cissy Loftus.—The famous English mimic, Cissy Loftus, will make her American début as a music hall artist at Koster & Bial's next Monday night. Her principal imitations on her opening night will be of Sarah Bernhardt, Yvette Guilbert, Juliette Nesville of the "A Gaiety Girl" Company, Florence St. John, who will be remembered as a member of the first Gaiety Company that visited America; Hayden Coffin, the tenor formerly with Lillian Russell; Letty Lind, and Eugene Stratton.

—"My Partner" to Close.—The latest organization to succumb to the stringency of the times is Louis Aldrich's "My Partner" Company, which appeared here a few weeks ago at the Grand Opera House. The tour has been unsuccessful, from a financial standpoint, from the beginning, and Mr. Aldrich has finally decided to give it up. The company will disband Saturday night, and will furnish its quota to the army of unemployed actors who swarm the Rialto.

—Princess Paulina All Right.—Little Princess Paulina was a very sick midget when the grip seized upon her last week, but she has entirely recovered, and now appears daily three times at Proctor's. Among next week's new features at this house will be the Braatz Brothers, gymnasts; Samuel Bernard, comedian; the musical Highleys, and James and Ray Collins, imitators. Manager Proctor is still abroad securing attractions, and will not return before April.

—American Theatre.—Wilson Barrett's engagement at the American Theatre closes with this week. He will continue "The Silver King" to-night and Saturday afternoon and evening, and play "Othello" Friday night. Seats for the first performance of "The District Attorney," to be produced at this house Monday night, are now being sold, and the demand is very brisk. This play is purely American in authorship, scenes, and characters.

—Lotta Basking on the Nile.—Lotta is just now enjoying life among the pyramids and sphinxes of Egypt. She writes to a friend in New-York that she is having such a good time at Cairo that she will remain there several months before making the ascent of the Nile, which is part of her programme. She has fixed upon no date yet for her return to America.

—To Pilot Beerbohm Tree.—Clarence Fleming, who acted for years as manager for the late Rossina Vokes, and has been serving in the same capacity for Rose Coghlan during the present season, has resigned his position to accept a similar one from Beerbohm Tree during his coming American tour.

—Lillian Russell's New Tenor.—Richie Ling has been engaged by Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau to sing the leading tenor rôles with the Lillian Russell Opera Company for the rest of the season. He will join the company in Chicago.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 16.—The Post Office at Southport was robbed last evening. The thieves secured $100 in stamps, $5 in pennies, and a few valuable papers belonging to the Postmaster. Frederick Gates, who lives over the store, ordered the men away, but one of them pointed a revolver at his head and he withdrew. George Gregory, who also lives over the store, looked out of the window, a double-barreled gun in his hands, but he also withdrew when ordered to. There were only two thieves.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Coman, from Philadelphia; at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.").

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6A.M | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M | Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M | Elbe, Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M | Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

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Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P. M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 1 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
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WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. | Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M.

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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM. | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Aurania, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
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Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
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Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M. | Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Waesland, Jan. 23, 3 PM. | Belgenland, Jan. 30, 7:30 A.M.
International Navigation Company, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.

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BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
YEMASSEE.....Friday, Jan. 18
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Jan. 21
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Jan. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
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Personally Conducted Parties leave New-York for Egypt and the Holy Land on Feb. 2 and 23, including Camping Tour in Palestine and Trip on the Nile.

MEXICO.
A Grand Tour to Mexico and return by Ward Line Mail Steamer "Yumuri" from New-York, February 9th, 1895, visiting Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Cholula, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Aguas Calientes, Tampico, Campeche, &c.
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SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
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